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DAILY REPORT, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW of the entire Petroleum Business, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, a specialty.
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PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
H. C. BLOSS. J. H. COGSWELL

Rest.

BY ROSE TERRY

"Love is better than house or lands;
So, Sir Stephen, I'll ride with thee!
Quick she steps where the courses stands
Light she springs to the saddle-tree.

"Love is better than kith or kin;
So, close she clung and so close clasped he,
They heard no sob or the bitter wind,
Nor the snow that shuddered along the lea.

"Love is better than life or breath!
The drifts are over the horse's knee;
Still, they sink to the soft, cold death,
And the snow-shroud folds them silently.

"Houses and lands are gone for aye
Kith and kin take the wild wind free
Life and breath have flitted away;
But love hath blossomed eternally.
—*Atlantic for March.*

"An Ugly Dog."

[From Cornhill Magazine.]

"Splish—splash," went that wretched dog through the mud, his ears hanging down and his tail between his legs.

"Oh! the ugly dog!" cried two young girls who were carrying home clothes from the wash.

"Oh! the ugly brute!" shouted a carter; and he gave his whip a loud crack to frighten him. But the dog took no heed of them. He ran patiently on, only stopping at the crossings when there were too many carriages for him to pass, but not seeming to busy himself at all as to what people said, or what they thought about him.

He ran on for a long time.

No doubt of it, he was an ugly dog. He was lean and scraggy. His coat was of a dirty gray color, and in many places the hair was worn off in patches. Neither were there any tokens that he had ever been a handsome dog, and that this present state of wretchedness was owing merely to sudden misfortune. He looked, on the contrary, as though he had always been an ill-fed dog, having de-ultory habits, no home to go to, and seldom anything better to eat than a chance bone or a crust picked up in the gutter. Yes, he was certainly a miserable dog.

But I wondered to see him run so obstinately in the middle of the road, when there was room in plenty for him on the pavement. He was a small dog, and by trotting close under the shop fronts he could have slipped unnoticed through the crowd and not have exposed himself to be run over by the cabs and whipped by the carters. But no; he preferred the road where the mud was, and he ran straight before him, without looking right or left, just exactly as if he knew his way.

I might have paid no more attention to this dog, for there are enough of whom I take no notice, but I observed that he had a collar round his neck, and that to his collar was attached a basket. This set me thinking; for a dog who carries a basket is either a dog sent on an errand, or a runaway dog who has left his master, and does not now know where to go. Now, which could this one be? If he was a dog that ran on errands, why did not his owner find him better, so that his tribe should look less spare? But if he was a dog who had left his master, and ran away into the world to face cold and trouble alone, what hardships or what cruelties had he had to suffer, that he should have taken such a step at desperate? I felt I should like to have these questions answered, for there was something of mystery in them; I therefore followed the dog.

We were in Oxford street, in that part of it which is between the Marble Arch and Duke street, and the dog was running in the direction of the Regent Circus. It was a dull, wet day in winter, the rain had been falling. A gray fog was spreading over the vapor along the road, and every one looked cold and uncomfortable. A few shops were lighted up here and there, for evening was drawing in. But the contrast between the glare of the gas and the occasional glow of the red hot coal fires burning cheerily in the grates of ground-floor parlors only served to make the streets more dark and dreary. And yet, the dog went pattering on, going at a sort of quick jog-trot pace, keeping his ears always down, and paying no attention either to the omnibuses that rolled by him, the costermongers who swore at him, or the other dogs who stopped at times with a puzzled air, and gazed at him with silent wonder. I had to step out fast to keep up with him. It is astonishing how that spatil dog could trot! I was afraid more than once that he would distance me, but, thanks to the knack he had of always keeping to the middle of the road, I was prevented from losing sight of him. We passed North Audley street, after that Duke street, and we then came opposite a small street which forms a very narrow and dirty thoroughfare at the end which is nearest Oxford street. Here the dog paused for a moment and appeared to hesitate as to what he should do. He made a few steps forward, then receded; but, finally, seemed to make up his mind and entered the street, still trotting. There was one cab there. The cabman, drawn by rain, which had begun to fall again, the cold, and the fog had all scared away the habitual frequenters of the one or two sordid cook-shops that line both sides of the way. There was only a rag, and bone man, selling broken bottles at his door and coughing wheezily from old age and misery. The dog went on. The street grows wider as one proceeds, and the houses also become better and cleaner. I asked myself whether the dog could possibly have his home about here, and whether he would not suddenly disappear down an area, in which case the romance of the thing would have been cooled, and I should have had my walk for nothing. But no, he turned abruptly off at a mews, and after a few seconds of the same apparent hesitation as before, shuffled his pace and stopped opposite a public house.

A mews is never quite empty. There are always grooms loafing about the doorways; or stable-boys going in and out of washhouses. At the moment when the dog and I appeared, a coachman was harnessing two horses to a brougham, and a couple of men were helping him. Opposite, and exchanging remarks with them from the threshold of the public house, stood a servant in breeches smoking a long clay pipe; the dog was standing still; but all at once, before I had time to suspect what was going to happen, he rose on his hind legs and commenced walking round them on them.

The man with the breeches and the clay pipe uttered a cry of surprise. The two others and the coachman raised their heads, and, upon seeing this strange sight, left their work and clustered up to look. A few more people, attracted by the noise, came and joined us. We soon formed a ring.

It seemed to please the dog to see us all around him, for he gravely wagged his tail once to and fro, and tried to put more spirit into his exercise. He walked five times round on his hind legs, looking fixedly before him like a soldier on duty, and doing his best, poor dog!—I could see that—to make us laugh. For my part, seeing the others remain speechless in their astonishment, I laughed aloud to encourage him; but shall I say the truth? I felt more ready to cry. There was something inexpressibly sad in the serious expression of this lonely dog, performing by himself a few tricks that some absent master had taught him, and doing so of his own accord, with some secret end in view, that he himself only could know of. After taking a moment's rest he set to work again, but this time on his fore feet, pretending to stand on his head. And what a poor, intelligent head it was, as almost shaving the ground, it looked appealingly at us all, and seemed to say, "Please do not play any pranks with me, for really I am not doing this for fun." When he had walked round on his head till he was weary, he lay down in the midst of the pillow, and made believe to be dead. He went through all the convulsions of a dying dog, breathing heavily, panting, suffering his lower jaw to fall, and then turning over motionless. And he did this so well that a stout, honest-faced woman, who had been looking on without laughing, exclaimed "Poor beast!" and drew her hands across her eyes.

The rain continued to fall, but not one of us thought of moving, only the dog, when he had lain dead a minute, got up and shook himself, to show us all that the performance was ended. He then displayed the extent of what he knew, and now he came to card to receive his fee. He stood up on his hind legs again, and walking to each of us separately, assumed the posture that is popularly known as "begging." I was the first to whom he came. He gazed at me interrogatively with his soft eyes wide opened, and followed my hand patiently to my waistcoat pocket. The basket around his neck was a round one with a lid to it tied down with a string, and a little slit in the lid through which to put in money. I dropped in a shilling and stooped down to read a bit of crumpled paper I saw hanging loosely from the collar. It bore these words, written in a shaky hand: "This is the dog of a poor man who is bedstricken; he earns the bread of his master. Good people do not keep him from returning to his home." The dog thanked me for my offering by wagging his tail, and then passed on to my neighbor. Human nature must be kinder than people think, for there was not one of the spectators—not even he with the breeches and clay pipe, whose face had impressed me unfavorably—but gave the dog something. As for him, when he had gone his round, he barked two or three times to say good bye, and then patrored contentedly away at the same jog-trot pace he had come.

He went up the street, and I followed him, but when we had reached Oxford street he quickened suddenly, and began to run hard, as if his day was ended and he wanted to get home. Evening had quite fallen by this time, and I felt it would be useless to go after my four-legged mystery on foot, so I called a cab and said: "Follow that dog," very much to the driver's amusement.

It is a long way from the part of Oxford street in which we were to Tottenham Court Road, where the small dog led me. But I should have understood the journey had it not been made at such a furious pace. The dog never once looked round. Twenty times I thought he would be crushed by passing vans of carriages; but somehow he got through it. He had an extraordinary tact for finding a passage between horses' hoofs, and like a true London dog as he was, he showed intimate familiarity with all the intricacies of crossings. Still, it was some relief to me, both on his own account and on mine, when I saw him branch off at last. I was beginning to fear that he would never stop, that he had something of the Wandering Jew in him. It seemed impossible that without taking any rest, without even pausing for an instant to draw breath, such a very lean dog should keep on going so long. Tottenham Court Road (this was about eighteen months ago) used to be a sort of fair at night time. It is a lengthy highway, running amidst a tangled network of busy streets, the population of which, from dusk until the hour when the public houses close, used to spread hungry and idle among the countless booths which had then not yet been swept away, and where shell-fish, sour fruit and indigestible-looking meat were sold by yelling costermongers. On the night in question, when I went there in pursuit of the dog, I foresaw that I should be led to one of those sickly nests of fever, where poverty, disease and misery have their abodes set up in permanence; and I was not wrong.

The dog, running faster than ever now, as if he felt more afraid for his basket amongst the ravenous crowd than he had done at the West End, bolted suddenly up a narrow side street, where there was no room for a cab to pass. I paid the driver and jumped out. It was a filthy street. But that was a secondary matter. Where the dog went I would go; and thus I dodged after him, first down a crooked alley, then through a foul court, and lastly up a passage, where it was pitch dark. Here I grouped my way along a damp wall, and stumbled upon the first step of a staircase. Being a smoker, however, I had some vesuvians about me, struck one, lit a piece of twisted paper with it, and by the moment's flame I thus obtained descried the dog making his way up a creaky flight of wooden steps, battered in places and rotting from mould. He barked when he saw the light, and growled uneasily. But I softened my voice and cried out, "good dog! good dog!" trying thereby to appease him. I suppose his instinct told him that I was not an enemy, for he turned round to sniff my trousers, and when I struck a second vesuvian he consented to my accompanying him without doing anything else but continue his sniffing. We went up three stories in this way, until we reached the garret floor. There were two doors face to face, and one of them had a latch with a piece of string tied to it. The string dangled with a loop at its end to within a few inches of the ground. The dog raised one of his fore paws, pressed it on the loop, and by this means opened the door. We both walked in together.

There was a rushlight burning in the neck of a gingerbeer bottle. There was an empty saucepan in the grate without the fire. Some tattered clothes were hanging on the back of a broken chair, and some bits of plaster fallen from a cracked ceiling were encumbering the floor. On the splintered deal table was a plate with a solitary bone on it, and next to it a cup with the handle gone. I turned from the sight of these things to a mattrass laid in a corner of the room. The dog was rendered stationary by the gusts of wind that swept through the window—to which bits of paper had been pasted for want of glass—that I could not at first distinguish very clearly where I was, and what I saw. I could hear the affectionate whining of the dog, and vaguely see him leaping upon some one against whom he was rubbing his head, and whose face he was licking with an exhuberance of love. I heard a voice too—but a voice so husky and broken that it resembled a whisper—repeat feebly: "Good dog—good Jim!" and then I saw a hand untie the basket, and heard the sound of money poured on the couch.

"Good Jim!—good Jim!"—went on the cracked voice; and it began counting, "One, two, Oh, good Jim!—good Jim! here's a shilling. One-and-threepence, one-and-ninepence, two shillings. Oh, good dog! there and a penny, three and"—But here followed a terrified shriek.

"Who's that?" cried the man, covering up the money with his sheet; and he looked at me, livid and haggard with the ague of fever.

"Don't be frightened," I said; "I am come to do you no harm. I am a friend. I have followed your dog home, and desire to help you if you are in need."

He seemed to be a man about fifty, for his hair was not all gray; but the ghastly hollowness of his cheeks, the emaciated condition of his body, and, above all the gleam of disease in his burning eyes, made him older than a man of ninety, for they told more plainly than words could have told that he had already one foot within his grave.

My tone and my appearance seemed to reassure him; but he continued to hide his money.

"I am a poor man, sir," he gasped,—"a very poor man. I have nothing but what my dog earns me, and that's nothing. He goes out to idle; and if he picks up a few pence" (here the man had a fit of hectic coughing)—"if he do pick up a few pence, sir, it's all he do pick up."

I felt my heart ache for I guessed the truth.

"He's not an idle dog," I said. "Has he not earned you more than three shillings to-day?"

"Oh, no, sir—no, sir; it's threepence," protested the miser troubling. "It's threepence—threepence, sir. Look and see."

And he held up three copper coins from out of his covering.

"You are very ill, my man," I said, approaching his mattrass. "You must let me send you a doctor."

"Oh, sir! no, no; I—I've no money to give them. Let me alone, please. I'm not ill; I shall be well to-morrow. It's nothing but a cold—a a cold.

His dog was continuing to lick his face. I remembered that the poor brute had not eaten.

"Your dog must be hungry," I observed; "shall I give him this bone? He has earned it well."

"Oh, God! Oh, God! Let that bone alone," muttered the unhappy wretch, trying to rise; "it's my supper for to-night. Jim doesn't want anything; he picks up plenty in the streets. Oh! oh! I shall starve if you give him that bone."

"I will buy you something to eat," I answered, taking up the bone to which there was no particle of flesh left. "Here, Jim," said I, holding it out. But the dog, instead of accepting the offer, hung fluttering by the gusts of wind that swept through the window—to which bits of paper had been pasted for want of glass—that I could not at first distinguish very clearly where I was, and what I saw. I could hear the affectionate whining of the dog, and vaguely see him leaping upon some one against whom he was rubbing his head, and whose face he was licking with an exhuberance of love. I heard a voice too—but a voice so husky and broken that it resembled a whisper—repeat feebly: "Good dog—good Jim!" and then I saw a hand untie the basket, and heard the sound of money poured on the couch.

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"I will buy you something to eat," I answered, taking up the bone to which there was no particle of flesh left. "Here, Jim," said I, holding it out. But the dog, instead of accepting the offer, hung fluttering by his master to ask leave.

"No! no! Jim," panted the miser fearfully, and the dog turned away his head, refusing to be noticed.

"How long have you been laid up like this?" was my next question. I was growing sick at heart.

"Ten weeks, sir—oh, ten weeks," groaned the man—who had caught the bone out of his hand and thrust it under his pillow—"ten weeks; and when I fell ill, the dog went out one morning and brought me back a penny in his mouth. Since then, I bought him a basket, and he goes out every day—but he's—he's idle, sir—he's idle; he brings me nothing to what he used to do when we went out together. Yes—oh, yes! he's an idle dog!"

* * *

But why prolong such a dialogue? Is there anything more depressing than the sight of moral infirmity coupled with bodily disease? This palsied miser was a rich man at least rich comparatively to his station. He had made himself a small fortune by the intelligence of his dog, and his sudden illness, instead of reducing him to poverty had, on the contrary, only added to his means. The dog earned more alone than he had earned while his master. Each morning at the break of day he went out with his empty basket, and every night at sunset he returned with it half full. I learned this from the miser's neighbors; honest people though poor, who pretended to believe in the fevered wretch's want, in order that he might not have cause to dread them, and so refuse their necessary service.

There is a great deal of this innate, unsuspected delicacy in the hearts of the working poor. These rough and uncouth, but kindly natures, tended the graceless miser in his sickness. They bought his food for him, they washed his linen, and they asked for no payment for anything they did. As for the unhappy man's gold, it was at their mercy; but the thought of touching it never seemed to cross their minds.

"Only," said one with a native accent, "I think, sir, 'twill be better when the boy's laid in the ground. His money might be good then to some as would make use of it."

"And the dog?" I murmured reflectively.

"The dog's his friend, sir," was the neighbor's answer, "and he won't live long when his master's gone."

And these words were prophecy. I sent for a doctor, for a nurse, and for nourishing food, to battle against death; but our efforts were useless. The miser lived a week, and upon each of the seven days the dog went out according to his habit, with his basket round his neck, and remained out for ten or twelve hours, till dusk. Sometimes I followed him from morning till evening; seeing which, and remembering my face as that which stood daily by his master's bedside, he wagged his tail at my approach, and consented to walk at my heels. One night the miser died, and on the morrow Jim did not go out. He had missed his master the night before, and guessed that they had put him in the long black box that stood in the middle of the room. When the men came to carry away this long black box, the dog went after them, and cried. He followed the coffin to the cemetery, where he and I were the only spectators besides the curate, the sexton, and the undertaker's men. When the earth was thrown in, he looked at me plaintively to know what it meant, and when the burial was over, he wished to remain near the open tomb, waiting till his master should rise. I took him home with me, but he would not eat, and next morning at sunrise he howled for his basket. It was no use keeping him, so I tied the basket round his neck, and sent him out.

That evening, foreseeing what would happen, I went to the cemetery. The dog arrived at nightfall, with his basket full of pence, and I turned them all out upon the grave. "Come home, Jim," I said, with the tears rising to my eyes; but he whined mournfully and tried to scratch up the earth. Twice more he went out like this all day, and brought back money for his master; but on the third evening, finding that the pence on the grave remained untouched, he suffered me, without resistance, to take off his collar, and lay down at his full length near the miser's last sleeping place.

The next morning he did not go on his rounds, for he was dead.

COLFAX VINDICATES HIMSELF.

His Testimony in Full.

[From the New York Times of Wednesday.]

EVENING SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman, whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States:

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
Feb. 10, 1873.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings, as Speaker on every proposition made during the entire session by Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, C. C. Washburn, in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling made by you that was not, in my judgement, commended and justified by Parliamentary law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk, House of Representatives.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Last Fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 20, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted long before the alleged bribery, I responded to the personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the next day: "Never having in my life a dollar of stocks of any kind, I did not say to Oakes Ames that I would purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or 200 shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock and that unfortunately, I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 320 per cent. dividends, or the 890 per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about for the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be procured at par, without buying into a prospective law-suit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a lawsuit on the top of it."

It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed last Fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation, have my own town years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at the rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certification of ownership to stock in it, my answer to the charges then made it the exact truth. And then I frankly accepted also whatever odium might attach to the willingness to purchase and to hold the stock, as I then understood it. I will add that when I said last September that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session with the essential word "give" omitted, entirely changing its sense. Mr. Ames having sworn December 17th, in his original statement before the committee, which he declared (see page 21 of the evidence) embodied the exact facts, that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials S. C., or bearer, for $1,200 but not indorsed by me nor any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of the Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge; I repeat again, that I have not the slightest knowledge or recollection or belief, that I ever saw this check or any other check of Mr. Ames till we presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock, or bonds $1,200, or $100, or $1, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection, or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on the Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last Fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Mr. Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me in person or through any other channel, any check or money, or bond, on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially a check drawn so singularly by initials and not endorsed by my name as all my rulings I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $500 go, which I had paid him on the dividend stock, if he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that until today I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, $60 interest on which Mr. Ames says he paid me in January, 1869; and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever on the stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of January 7, namely, that I had contracted to purchase, had paid about $500, had heard of threatened and acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and that, therefore abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at a loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence.

I come now to the bank deposit of $1,200 in bills for June 22, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts, by stating to them, unasked, that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks deposited would be found indorsed by me whether payable to order or bearer. Diffident as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money came from deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968.63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $18.62, dated June 12, signed by J. N. Seymour, since deceased; one for $250, dated June 12, signed by E. C. Cardin; and one for $500, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co.—none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of investigation before this committee. Of the deposit of bills for $200, I am positive the sum was paid me by my stepfather, Mr. Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $155 for a piano bought of Steinway & Co., through W. G. Metzerott, for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for the most of it until the summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination in May, 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my sturdily contested State of Indiana. I therefore asked Mr. Matthews to pay me his indebtedness as soon as he could raise it, to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and, as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid me $200 in bills on account, and early the next month he paid me another installment, completing the payment before Congress adjourned, late in July. I am very confident that this $200 formed part of this $1,200 deposit, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 1 and 22. About the time of this payment, and as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Mr. Matthews, I was opening my letter-mail at the breakfast table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope postmarked New York. On opening the inner envelope, I found it contained a letter written by George F. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me, confidentially, the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses in the canvass, but wished it kept a secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Inclosed in this was a greenback or a national bank note for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and the bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Mr. Matthews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I then referring especially to the appeal of Mr. Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in arranging for the canvass already in active progress there. The bill was then passed round from hand to hand and examined. I am sure I deposited it with the $200 I had received from Mr. Matthews, and, purchasing on the same day, as the bank-books show, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee at Indianapolis. Fortunately, this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the committee that they remember the receipt of this bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it could be used to carry out Mr. Nesbitt's desire, and the draft presented and cashed by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200in bills. I bought and remitted out of my deposit draft for $1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That this inclosed Mr. Conner, who found in the bank here, and laid before your committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My family at the time consisted of mother—since deceased—my step-father, Mr. Mathews, my half-sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant Territory, beyond the Rocky Mountains. I said it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this besides myself, for, on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Mr. Nesbitt, made by his executor at my request, Mr. Nesbitt having died the next week, no such sum is there found. He had carried out exactly what he wrote, that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family, and if it was revealed it would have to be by me; and he evidently sent it to a bill that I might easily to accomplish the object.

During the last eight or ten years the accumulations of my letters has been so extraordinary that it has been my regular habit to destroy fully nine-tenths of them. Those that are not destroyed are not filed, but kept in their envelopes until they crowd my drawers and tables, and are then tied up, but not chronologically, to be stowed away in never room for them can be found. Indeed, Mr. Chauncey, of the House employes, after I had left that wing of the Capitol for the Senate wing in 1869, happened to find a box full of old letters thus tied up, the loss of which I had entirely overlooked. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved, and have not found this letter or any political letters for June, 1868. The acknowledgment of this draft for $1,000 sent to Indiana cannot be found, though fortunately the bank was able to find the draft itself. The letters accompanying the three checks deposited on the 22d of June have also been destroyed, so that I am unable to produce either of the five letters relating to the transactions of the day. I remember distinctly that after my nomination my mail increased enormously, mounting to fifty, if not some times one hundred letters per day, and their preservation seemed so impossible that I remember, as others do, more than once almost filling a waste-basket with the fragments of destroyed letters; but, as I have said, besides the draft, which testifies for itself, there are living witnesses here to prove that I received at this time this thousand dollar bill, one of them having made a three thousand mile journey purposely to tell this committee her recollection of it. When my bank account was examined here the cashier was asked what the $45,000 footings meant, and he replied to the inquiry that it was the amount of the debits and credits. When the accounts were finally balanced it was telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that night that the books showed that I deposited $45,000 in one year, and the inference of course was that I could therefore easily have forgotten the $1,200 in question. As my general accounts have thus been made a subject of discussion, and as I have no secrets in regard to them, I felt it my right now to correct this misstatement. This total was for three years—not one year—namely, from December, 1865, to October, 1868, inclusive, and embraced, besides other cash accounts, the change made in my investments, the avails of a laborious life, and which changes were mainly on the advice of valuable friends in New York, Baltimore, and the West. In the debtor side are purchases of $5,000 seven-thirties of the bank between December, 1865, and April, 1866, mainly from the receipts for lecturing; one share of the New York *Tribune* stock at $8,000 in January, 1867; a present of $1,000 in the early part of the same year to my mother, then the head of my family; an investment of $5,000 in an Iron Company of Lake Superior; an investment of $3,000 in the bonds of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; a house and lot in South Bend, near the Post-office, which I am glad to state is worth now nearly double the $2,000 I paid for it; a loan of $445 to Mr. Mathews (as stated); an investment of $3,000 in a Western rolling mill, and payment of $1,750 to Mr. Ricketson Burroughs for money borrowed of him. This amounts to $30,000, out of the $45,000 transaction of these three years. The balance in the credit side, that enabled me to pay these amounts, were as follows: During those years I was lecturing on my stage-coach ride of 1865 across the continent, during November, the holiday recess, on Saturdays in the early part of the session, and during the spring when Congress adjourned, in March, receiving from $100 to $200 per lecture. I received in all over $12,000 from this source, of which I estimate about $10,000 was deposited here. I sold the five thousand in seven-thirties, and also sold the *Tribune* share at $6,100, and Mr. Matthews returned me the $455 he owed me. Besides these items I sold sixty-two shares of Adams Express stock at 72½ and a lot of second mortgage bonds, of the Alton & Terre Haute Railroad for $1,920, making about $41,000 in all, which offsets the $30,000 in investments charged against them. Of course the committee understands that in bank accounts, where changes of investments are made, the same money alters figures three or four times over. Thus, I deposited a lecturing money, bought seven-thirties, sold them at an advance, and used the proceeds for another investment. I bought a *Tribune* share, mainly out of similar receipts; sold it at an advance, and again invested the proceeds. A large part of the money I drew from the Sergeant-at-Arms for my salary was deposited in the bank, as I paid my housekeeping expenses there. It has taken all my dividends besides my salary to pay my expenses for the past half dozen years, and hence my willingness to follow the counsel of better financiers than myself in investments, and make changes of investments. In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Colfax testified that he thought he received the $1,000 the day after he received the money from Mr. Mathews; when witness told Mr. Ames that he (Colfax) must be out of it, Mr. Ames put his hand in his pocket, took out a small coin and, offering it to witness, said, consider I have bought it back; witness always had a great repugnance to lawsuits, and drew out of the Credit Mobilier for that reason. Would have been glad to get out of the Credit Mobilier at a cost of twice the sum he paid Ames. Received the $1,000 from Mr. Nesbitt about the middle of the month succeeding the nomination. If he had received the $1,000 from New York, and the $1,200 from Mr. Ames also, he would have deposited both of them.

G. W. Matthews sworn—Witness testified he was the stepfather of Mr. Colfax and resided with him in 1867 and 1868, and borrowed the money from him in 1868, as related by Mr. Colfax. Paid him $200 about the 16th of June, and another $100 about the 1st of July following. The balance was paid at the adjournment of Congress. Witness corroborated the testimony of Vice-President Colfax in relation to the receipt of $1,200 from Mr. Nesbitt. At the breakfast-table Mr. Colfax handed the letter with the $1,000 and said, "A thousand dollars from a gentleman almost a stranger to me." His mother said, "Read the letter, Schuyler." It was a short letter, and congratulatory in its tone. The writer begged Mr. Colfax to accept the inclosed, without naming the amount. Witness thought the letter was received about three days after he paid Mr. Colfax the $200, and when Mr. Ames failed the matter was the subject of conversation. Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Ames being great friends, much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Ames by Mrs. Matthews, and Mr. Colfax said, never mind, mother, Mr. Ames owes me a little, and I will never ask him for it until he is able to pay me. He mentioned the amount as $500, but did not say what it was for.

Mrs. Caroline Hollister, sworn: Witness resides in Utah, and is half-sister of Mr. Colfax. Remember that Mr. Colfax received a $1,000 bill while at the breakfast table in June, 1868. It was inclosed in a letter congratulating him on his nomination. The letter came from Mr. Nesbitt.

Judge Hale said Mr. Nesbitt was a wealthy stationer and paper-manufacturer of New York, and he could offer evidence to that fact. He would also state that Mrs. Colfax was present, and could testify as to the $1,000, she having been informed about it on the Colorado trip in the Summer of 1868.

Judge Poland said the committee did not desire to hear further testimony on that subject.

Mr. Ames recalled—Had no knowledge of any money being paid to aid in the election of Senator Carpenter. General Butler recommended that Mr. Carpenter be employed as counsel in the case, and I understood that Mr. Carpenter was a candidate for the Senate; witness would not agree to employ Mr. Carpenter as they did not want to employ any counsel, and Mr. Carpenter was not employed; had no knowledge of Mrs. Ames or any other director taking such action; witness never made any statements about Mr. Carpenter being employed as counsel for the road in presence of Mr. Bullington or any other member of the House; had no knowledge of any application being made to the Central Pacific Road to retain Mr. Carpenter.

Hon. James Buffington sworn: Question—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ames, or hear any conversation in relation to Mr. Carpenter being employed as counsel?

Answer—No, sir, never.

Question—Did you have any conversation with General Butler in reference to that matter?

Answer—Some time ago I heard General Butler state that the proposition had been made for the Union Pacific Road to retain Mr. Carpenter as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Question—Tell us all that was said.

Answer—General Butler said that Mr. Carpenter's friend had sent down here to have Mr. Carpenter retained as counsel, for the sum of $10,000. He said that Mr. Alley objected to it. Witness did not know if General Butler was employed.

Judge Poland announced that the examination of witnesses was now concluded. If any new evidence should be discovered, the committee, of course, would hear it.

The committee then, at 9½ p. m., adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will proceed to make up the report.

After the adjournment of the committee to-night, Vice-President Colfax received the following dispatch, from his married sister in Iowa:

KELLOGG, Iowa, February 11.

Mother wrote me in the summer of 1868 of your receiving a $1,000 bill. Mentioned it with other things, showing how much you were appreciated. Searching for letter. Will send it if found. MARY S. COWLES.

The above dispatch was filed with the committee on Thursday.

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Epping, Carpenter &

The Morning Herald.

Saturday, February 14, 1873.

Largest Circulation in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

THE Constitutional Convention spent the day discussing the qualification of electors.

JUDGE BOARDMAN having refused Stokes a new trial, he will probably be executed in accordance with his sentence.

AN article on the testimony adduced in Vice-President Colfax's case has been unavoidably crowded out this morning.

THREE murders and three railroad accidents in one day, does not look as if the horrors for which this winter has already become noted, had abated much.

WEAK-KNEED sentimentalists are concocting a petition for the commutation of the sentence of the car-hook murderer, Foster, to imprisonment for life, but they have little hopes of moving Governor Dix from the discharge of his duty.

THE signal service is contemplating stationing members near the headwaters of all rivers in which ice gorges have proven so disastrous in times past, to report the rising of the rivers and breaking up of the ice, so that people in the lower valleys can be prepared for the danger.

AND now it seems that the people of Missouri begin to think that Colonel Bogy did spend money freely, and buy votes to elect him to the Senate. He should have possessed worldly wisdom sufficient to have known that purgatory hath no furies like a liar defeated; but by disregarding this fact he is likely to find himself unseated.

ANOTHER heavy snowstorm has occurred in the far West and in Maine, which probably was continuous across the continent further north, but as the trend of such storms seems to be from the Northwest to the Southeast, we may catch a portion of it in a day or two. Old Probs. gave us warning yesterday morning, and is generally correct in his daily predictions. It will pay to read them at this season of the year.

IF any argument was lacking to convince sensible people that the President of the United States ought to be elected by a popular vote, they could easily be produced in connection with the official counting of the electoral vote Wednesday, a full report of which has been published. The two Houses of Congress were kept wrangling over technicalities and grave issues, for over eight hours, in order to officially announce what every school boy in the land knew before the official votes were counted.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in several cities of the East to establish training schools for nurses, where women can be thoroughly taught and drilled by practice to nurse and care for the sick. In Germany there have been several successful schools of this kind established, and throughout the Roman Catholic world the trained nurses of the Sisters of Charity have become famous. This is a mission for which women are pre-eminently fitted, and in which their success will ever be assured, when properly instructed and trained. It is a good work which will receive the most unqualified approval of all, whether they favor the peculiar doctrines of the strong-minded or not. Probably no branch of human knowledge is more systematically neglected by the girl of the period, as the study of her own complicated organism. Certainly no intellectual accomplishment of greater practical value to herself and her race could be undertaken by a woman than this same subject. Much of the unhappiness and misery of life, of both men and women, is due to this lack of knowledge on the part of mothers who study Harper's and Demorest's publications with an avidity bordering on mental starvation. If this subject can be popularized and become general, it will have a marked effect in moulding the future traits of American character. We have had a great deal of glitter and giddy excitement; now let women show us more of the solid worth which we know that they possess to a remarkable degree.

Notes and Comments.

GOOD Mr. Durant was so kind as to come round and ask Parson Harlan if he required any of the needful to help him into the Senate. Of all the recorded deeds of philanthropy, this disinterested solicitude on the part of Dr. Durant is pre-eminent. As a bond of friendship, it has proven unfortunate, however, and has probably been the means of creating greater anxiety in the breast of the retired minister than he ever felt for the aching hearts of impenitent sinners in all his life.

THE worst feature in Parson Harlan's defense is that he attempts to excuse his acceptance of money from Dr. Durant, because he was not a member of Congress at the time the advance was made. Such pettifogery is contemptible.

THE new Senator, Jones, of Nevada, has written a letter in which he admits that money was used in his election, but claims that it was not used corruptly. There was a time when no man would dare use money to influence his election, much less openly avow that he had done it. Corruption is a very uncertain word now-a-days, but it is certain that money can not be used so as to benefit an aspirant to a seat in the United States Senate, without being used corruptly. There is no such thing as honest corruption. The people of the United States are beginning to believe that seats in the United States Senate have been bought with money, and they do not approve of obtaining them in that way. From the temper of the people at the present time, we are inclined to think that Mr. Jones' Senatorial investment will not prove productive.

SINCE the days of Dogberry, it is doubtful if a decision more in accord with the spirit of that illustrious pettifogger was ever made public, than the one sided, shallow sentences which were put forward as a plea to plunder the orphans of Horace Greeley. Not a single fact which had been proven in the interest of the children, was considered of any weight whatever, while the slightest testimony against their interest was dwelt upon; after which the tender judge, who claimed to be guarding the interests of those who were incapable of managing their own affairs, in the name of the law, deliberately plundered the orphans of ten thousand dollars for one antagonistic interest, two thousand dollars to be paid to the opposing counsel and the fees of the executors, which will deprive the children of nearly all the available money of the estate. And this is called justice!

EVERY newspaper that has expressed an opinion is outspoken in condemnation of the senseless farce enacted in counting the votes of the Electoral College. It is time that the dangers of such a complicated system should be abolished. Practically the people elected the President. It should therefore be by direct vote, and not by a complication of events which are extremely liable to miscarry. Had the vote been a close one, with the irregularity and uncertainty which was experienced Wednesday, there would have been a crisis in the affairs of the nation which would have unsettled business and created a wide-spread if not disastrous panic throughout the entire country. The votes of Louisiana and Arkansas were not counted, but as such omission did not effect the result no great importance was attached to this failure to receive the vote. But if the result of the election had depended upon those votes it is easy to see that there would have been a most bitter contest over the matter.

Jute is now employed in the manufacture of silk goods; it takes the dyes easily, and receives a gloss so well that it is difficult for one not an expert to detect its presence.

Topics of the Day.

We called attention weeks ago to the fact that the sewing machine interest is at the present time represented by a powerful lobby, which is endeavoring to obtain from Congress a renewal of their patents, which are on the eve of expiration. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in an article on the subject, says:

A thing more potent for Congressional corruption than the Credit Mobilier, and whose success means a vastly greater robbery of the public, is now laying its plans to capture Congress. It is now a time when the stable can be locked before the horse is stolen. We mean the combination of sewing machine manufacturers, whose principal patents are about to expire, and which is now laying its plans to lobby their renewal through Congress. Vast fortunes have been realized in these patents, and they have been used to make the American people pay twice as much for machines as the same companies sell their machines for in England. But not satisfied with this, the enormous profit they have made is now combined to work through Congress their extension. The extension of these patents, or of any one of the numerous patents of auxiliary parts, with which they are all combined, would be so unjustifiable an extension of a rich monopoly that it should be taken as evidence of the corruption of any member that votes for it, or becomes an attorney for it, and of any officer of the Government who countenances it.

—The Boston *Advertiser*, speaking of the Best claims, says:

The Senate Committee on Claims, Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, chairman, has administered a lecture to the President on the use of the veto power. The Committee recommended and Congress passed a bill paying Dr. J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, twenty-five thousand dollars for property destroyed in the war. The President vetoed the bill on the ground that the loss of the claimant was the fortune of war, and that the payment of his claim would invite demands for the payment of a vast amount of money for property destroyed in all parts of the South under like unavoidable circumstances. The Committee come to the defence of their bill with a good deal of spirit, and remind the President that while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also make them; and that when he undertakes to review laws matured by Congress, with the aid of all its committees and all its members, it is necessary for him to mind its ways. Now the veto power is as plainly a prerogative of the President as the power to pass a bill over the veto is a prerogative of Congress; and the President would have the same right to lecture Congress for making it necessary for him to use his authority, as Congress or its committees have to lecture him for using it. As to the merits of the claim in question, the presumption is against them.

—The New York *Herald* speaking of the official counting of the electoral vote, says:

The proceedings of the two houses of Congress yesterday in the matter of counting the electoral votes cast in the several States in the recent election for President and Vice President will serve, we hope, to convince every man in Congress of the necessity of an immediate amendment of the constitution, simplifying the processes of the election of President and Vice President, and clearly providing for probable accidents between the election and the installation of said officers. We see, from the questions raised and the jurisdiction assumed by the two houses yesterday in the counting of the votes from Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and other States, that under our present system, in a close contest, the two houses, in counting the electoral votes, may reverse the election as actually determined by the electoral colleges, or involve the country in revolutionary excitements and possibly in civil war. These dangers, under the present indirect and complicated method of choosing our President and Vice President, can no longer be questioned. The country has outgrown this Republican apprenticeship system.

—The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* closes a railroad article with the following paragraph:

The railway lobby has thus abandoned its proud, lion-like boaring, and adopted the soft, insinuating tread of the panther. The railway interest no longer has legislation to propose, but contents itself by sending to Springfield "one quiet, lazy looking gentleman" to watch every bill, resolution, and motion affecting nearly or remotely its "vested rights," with instructions to copy and send to headquarters. These are healthful signs, portending victory to the people. When railway companies, controlling millions of dollars in ready money, dare not send their agents to the State capitals to disburse their hoards for the corruption of legislation the end of abuses and extortions is not far distant. When railway conductors are privately instructed to exert five cents per mile fare from *one* passenger, because he is weak and may be easily thrown from the train, but directed to accept the legal rate from a combination of fifty men, because the "trainmen" are not strong enough to eject them from the cars, the solution of the problem of how to make railway companies obey the law is near at hand.

Political.

—A Boston clergyman asks: "Does it pay to be good?" The Credit Mobilier fellows say they give it up.

—Miss Ella Chapin, daughter of the late Register of Deeds of Gratiot county, Michigan, has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of her father.

—Colonel York, the man who let Pomeroy's cat out of the bag, fought in the war as a Colonel of colored troops, and since then has been in the newspaper business.

—Democratic investigating committees seldom find out where money goes to, but Democratic politicians are very keen to find out where money comes from, and can scent a bill that has profit in it the moment the clerk reads the title.

—When the New York *Tribune*, the *World*, Samuel J. Tilden and John Cochrane, backed by all the lower Tammany Democracy and Tammany Republicans unite to indorse "reform" and condemn "Rings," we may be sure there is some extra rascality on foot.

—Hon. George W. Julian has issued a circular letter opposing earnestly the soldier's bounty bill before Congress. He treats it as a proposition to benefit speculators, claiming that the bounty of Congress in this direction has been a signal failure, a very small amount of land donated remaining in the hands of soldiers, while the transfer of warrants to speculators has retarded settlement and improvement.

—The Senate Committee made its report on the Louisiana case Thursday. The substance of it is, that the Warmoth Board had no right to canvass the returns, and that the Lynch Board had no official returns to canvass. The action of both is, therefore, rejected, and the Committee report against counting the electoral vote of the State at all. They also show that gross frauds were perpetrated under the direction of Warmoth. The report does not touch the question of the State Government.

Personal.

—Cora Pearl is coming to New York.

—August Belmont is spending the winter in Italy.

—John Owens draws well in New Orleans and elsewhere.

—General Burnside goes to Europe in the spring with his family.

—Monday morning Beecher starts upon his western lecturing tour.

—Mrs. Napoleon has an annual income of $60,000 a year, which ought to assuage her grief.

—The Duc de Chartres has been commended for brilliant conduct against the Arabs in Algeria.

—Admiral Popkoff, Chief Constructor of the Russian Navy, is inspecting the English naval dock-yards.

—Mrs. Sherman does not like prison life, consequently she will suffer punishment for her numerous murders.

—Moses H. Grinnell lately left Nice to continue his tour of the world. He will return home by way of San Francisco.

—The Emperor of Brazil has sent the Collar and Grand Cross of the Order of the Rose to M. Alessandro Manzoni, the Italian author.

—First Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, of the First Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa.

—Anna Giovanoli, aged 102 years, lately died in the Grisons of Switzerland, where it said not to be unusual to see men aged between eighty and ninety years playing billiards.

—The Count de Paris has been quoted in the French Assembly as having said, upon the day of Napoleon's death, "Henceforward there will be only one monarchy in France."

—In the London Probate Court the Judge has pronounced in favor of the will of Mr. Holmes, who left £95,000 to charities and only £100 to his sister. Charity does not always begin at home.

Passing Events.

—Mercer county, California, exports cotton.

—A western baggage smasher believes in India rubber trunks.

—The Boston Lancers will attend the inauguration the 4th of March.

—A man was recently killed by wolves in Shawano County, Wisconsin.

—A fifty thousand dollar wagon shop is to be built at Winchester, Illinois.

—A military band, consisting of colored musicians has been organized at Hartford, Connecticut.

—A Providence, Rhode Island, policeman dropped dead on his beat, from heart disease, Wednesday.

—A Utica girl intends to shoot her late lover, because he left her on account of her flirting proclivities.

—There were but two persons frozen to death in Pope county, Minnesota, during, the great snow storm.

—A saloon keeper of Havana, Illinois, has been fined two hundred dollars for having violated the liquor law.

—Two hundred and forty million feet of lumber have been shipped from Puget Sound during the past year.

—A large deposit of magnesia, has discovered in San Jose county, California, and another similar deposit in Missouri.

—The woolen mills at Winona, Minnesota have just completed the manufacture of two thousand blankets for the Pullman Car Company.

—A burly Englishman asked a girl to marry him recently, and when she refused, he knocked her down and kicked her until the police came up and arrested him.

—The material wealth of some tribe of Indians (Modocs perhaps) will be increased by the payment of $14,178.20 from the Indiana State Treasury, that sum being the proceeds of 625 canal bond coupons held in trust for them by the General Government.

—Miss Delilah S. Irish, a graduate of the Womans' Medical College, Philadelphia, has been admitted to membership in the Scott County, Iowa, Medical Society. She is the first female physician recognized as a member of the profession by the regular medical fraternity.

Things in Pennsylvania.

—Sheriff Frey, of Lancaster, was buried Sunday.

—Reading is greatly agitated over the local election.

—Harrisburg and vicinity is infested with a gang of sneak thieves.

—The huge walnut tree near Fox's Hotel, Harrisburg, has been cut down.

—A Reading hostler has had part of his lip bitten off by a vicious horse.

—George Wright had to pay for whipping his wife at Philadelphia Thursday.

—A great many people are sick at Harrisburg with a sort of human epizootic.

—There has been no serious damage done by the ice at Clark's Ferry, as was reported.

—A Philadelphia butcher has been fined fifty dollars for not feeding cattle that he was going to kill.

—The city debt of Reading has been increased a quarter of a million dollars during the past two years.

—Levi Funk, an old railroad engineer, was killed when crawling under a train of cars, at Lancaster, Thursday.

—Mr. Hess, of Lancaster, came near freezing to death recently. He is still confined to his bed from the effects of the cold.

—A Williamsport woman bought some medicine at a drug store Wednesday, and in a short time returned and wanted to trade it for soap, as it did not taste good.

—Mr. Sidney Peck, an engineer on the L. & B. Railroad, made a narrow escape from death on Tuesday near the depot, Hyde Park side. It appears he was under his engine oiling the machinery, when one of the brakemen cut the train loose from the engine and it commenced to move. He escaped with a few scratches. So says the Scranton *Republican*.

Late News.

[By Mail.]

—Four narrow-gauge railroads are projected in Utah.

—A large woolen mill is to be built at Sturgis, Michigan.

—Sheep in the Northwest are rapidly going to the dogs.

—Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, is worth a little over four million dollars.

—Janesville, Michigan, has a cotton factory that runs 7,000 spindles.

—Jaykawkers reunions are the latest amusement dodge at the West.

—A rumor prevails in the far West that gold has been discovered at Sitka.

—A California company has purchased 10,000 acres of land to raise cotton on.

—The colored people of Lebanon, Indiana, have organized a debating society.

—Charles George, of Hebron, Maine, was accidently shot by a schoolmate Tuesday.

—An Indiana Nimrod says that he has killed 410 deer, 52 bears and 25 wolves in his day.

—Nearly half the students of Bowdon college have been teaching school this winter.

—The Agricultural bureau reports the average yield of tobacco in Connecticut for 1872 at 1,650 pounds an acre, and the average price 32 4-5 cents.

—John Graham, of Virginia City, raved because his wife Mary hadn't washed his shirt. She Molly-fled him with a rolling-pin, and he now has no need of shirts.

—The Sutro tunnel is now in a distance of 3,563 feet. Very little water is met with at present. Good progress is being made in the shafts that are being sunken on the line of the tunnel, though some of them are pretty wet.

—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has bought $900,000 worth of water-front property in Mission Bay, San Francisco. This is held to indicate that they mean to bring these roads into the city, making it the terminus instead of Oakland or Goat Island.

—Two young misses, aged respectively twelve and eight, ran away from their home in Riverside, Cal., last week, to enjoy life and see the world. The dreams of life were roughly dispelled by the advent of their paternal, who wore out a fair sized bush on them and then carted them home.

The Latest News.

[By Telegraph.]

—The jury in the Scannell murder case is completed.

—Clark, the well-known thread manufacturer of Newark, New Jersey, died suddenly, yesterday.

—William Moore's knitting mill at Cohoes, N. Y., was burned yesterday. Loss $70,000.

—A fire at Independence, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed a warehouse containing a large quantity of grain.

—Stokes' counsel is going to try to get some one of the various Judges of New York to grant a new trial.

—The bill for the removal of the State Capital of Nebraska has been tabled in the House by a vote of 22 to 17.

—European advices mention the death of Gustave Rickard, an eminent painter, at Paris, on the 22d of January.

—The wooden-ware factory of William Brown, in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss $60,000.

—Manuel Noah, of San Francisco, for several years a leading journalist of the Pacific coast, died suddenly yesterday, aged forty-five.

—Tony Kraft, a boy employed in Hall's safe factory, Cincinnati, was killed instantly yesterday by the bursting of an emery wheel.

—A passenger train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, ran off the track yesterday, injuring several persons slightly.

—In the Assembly at Albany, New York, yesterday, after a sharp debate, a resolution was passed reducing canal tolls fifty per cent. on last year's rates.

—General Gilmore, who conducted the bombardment of Charleston during the rebellion, is now superintending the improvement of the harbor there.

BY TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

The Wilson Committee Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 14.

C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, was examined before the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee this afternoon, with reference to the construction of the road. He detailed the financial embarrassments under which the company labored in building the road. The first contracts, embracing perhaps seventy-four or seventy-five miles of the road, were let to eight or ten different parties. The witness thought to procure labor at reasonable prices and take contracts for constructing the road. He was one of the incorporators, and believed the capital stock was $5,000,000. Witness got the impression that the contract and finance committee was to receive in payment for building 600 miles of the road a part in stock of the road and part in bonds. The company was to build and equip the road. Before the Central Pacific Railroad Company had let the contract to the Finance Committee. The Central Pacific Company had already bought a large amount of iron for the road, and the Finance Committee paid the Company for it. The Contract and Finance Committee received Government first mortgage bonds. Witness's impression was that the Contract and Finance Committee made nothing on this contract but a certain amount of stock, and the stock was not then worth more than ten per cent. as collateral. Witness received dividends on the contract and some stock, also a few land grants, but could not remember how much. At present holds perhaps $70,000 worth of stock in the road, but don't remember how many shares he held in the Finance Committee. Don't know who made the contract with this committee. The impression of the witness was that the Contract Committee now owes little or nothing, except its bonded debt. The floating debt is covered by cash or its equivalent. Don't know what proportion of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad was owned by the Contract and Finance Committee. The stock of the Central Pacific Company would not have brought ten cents on the dollar in the market at the time of the organization of the Finance Committee. Stock was taken originally by party friends of the enterprise. The stock of the Central Pacific has no market value. Don't know how many stockholders there are in the road. It was the impression of the witness that a dozen men or firms control the majority of the stock of the road but was not positive on that point. Could not give any idea of what the stock would bring now.

By Shellabarger: Suppose the Government should require the payment of the whole of the semi-annual interest on the Government subsidy except what you pay in the way of transportation, would you be able punctually to meet the interest?

Answer: I have no doubt that the Central Pacific Railroad Company can meet all legal obligations.

Question: Could you, in the case stated, pay interest on the government subsidy and also on the bonds as they fall due?

Answer: I have no doubt the company could.

Witness, in further examination, said the gross earnings of the road were $12,800,000, and that the running expenses were a little over forty per cent. No dividends have been paid to stockholders.

By Mr. Hoar: Is it not your belief that persons who have been prominent in the management of the road, including yourself, have received considerable value either in money, bonds or stocks as profits on contracts made for its construction.

Answer: I think we have made some money. If I have received any at all, it is as a stockholder, and in connection with the Contract and Finance Committee.

Question: Are not your profits more than seven million dollars?

Answer: Not actually, but I think the nominal or fair value of the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Credit Mobiler would equal this sum.

Question: Is it not your belief that your firm received in the shape of bonds considerable profit on your shares?

Answer: My impression is we have received some value in bonds.

Question: Is it not more than $100,000 according to your belief?

Answer: I think very likely.

Question: Is it not over $500,000?

Answer: Not $500,000.

The witness having been interrogated as to the business of Franchal at Washington, said it was to bring the attention of members of Congress to the views of the company on the pending question.

Question: Is Franchal concerned in what is known as the lobby?

Answer: Not at all. Franchal is agent for the Central Pacific Railroad. He is above reproach.

Witness said he was here in 1861, and recollected meeting Joseph B. Stewart as a man of considerable influence. Witness having been reminded that Stewart testified he received money from the witness, the latter said if Stewart had so testified it was true. He gave Stewart $2,000 to be used in a proper way to explain the affairs of the company. Witness had never given money or anything of value, or paid directly or indirectly to any member of Congress for the same, interesting him in any manner concerning the Central Pacific. He had no knowledge of money being paid by others for such purposes, nor did he ever have any negotiations with Fremont and Hallett to remove the opposition of the Kansas and Iowa Railroad Company to the account of 1864, for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad.

A long examination followed as to the stock and bonds, interest, &c., of the road.

Mr. Shellabarger asked what was the aggregate amount of profits divided among the members of the Construction Company for that company?

Witness replied he did not know there were any gentlemen who could answer the question. Nothing was done that was not proper to be done. The road was built at less expense than any other road, proportionally as to the length and under like circumstances. The company have done everything they agreed to do for the government, which has been better served than the company. Adjourned till to-morrow.

The Senate Investigating Committee.

In the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee to-day, Senator Patterson made a long statement, in which he said the only difference in the evidence between himself and Ames, was in relation to the investment of $30,000, which Patterson gave Ames in 1865 to invest for him, there being no difference relative to the $4,000 similarly given Ames in 1869, which were invested in Union Pacific securities. Patterson stated that he had no written memoranda relative to the first transaction, and depended upon his memory, and believing that the investment in Union Pacific stock a sound investment, led him to deny, during the campaign, that he had any investment in the Credit Mobilier. Patterson produced a letter from Oakes Ames, dated January 12th, 1872, in which Ames states that he had written a letter to Rollins, saying he (Ames) did not think Patterson was the owner of Credit Mobilier stock, and that even if he had there was no more impropriety than in owning bank stock. Patterson said he was much surprised when Ames produced receipts from Patterson under the dates February 14th, 1868 and May 6th, 1871. Patterson said he knew he had given Ames some receipts written by Ames, but had not the slightest idea they were of the character which they are.

Patterson continued: I can't deny from the inspection I have made that my signature to those papers are general and am well aware that it is to be presumed that I had knowledge of all the facts stated in them. I can only account for my ignorance of their wording by the entire trust and confidence I reposed in Ames. I regarded him as a friend using my means so as best to promote my interests, and therefore readily signed whatever he wrote without that care and circumspection which ordinarily attends business transactions. In fact, this was a friendly rather than a business transaction, and I gave little thought to its character or details. It results from the admission made of the genuineness of my signatures, that Ames' statement as to the investment of $3,000 is sustained, and mine is erroneous.

Patterson further said that had he believed his first investment had been made in the Credit Mobilier he would have so stated, as he stated in reference to the other investment, as he had no more objection to owning stock in one than the other, and his ownership of stock in the Union Pacific had had no influence on his legislative action.

Mr. Patterson went into long explanations relative to his letter to Ames, as to the latter's evidence, and then rehearsed several circumstances of matters between him and Ames, showing that he (Patterson) was led into apparent grave mistakes by understanding from Ames' conversations, letters, etc., relative to the circumstances, that he was not an owner of any Credit Mobilier stock. He made his statement with that frankness which should characterize such communications, and if he has misjudged in believing his ownership of stock is compatible with his legislative obligations, he will bow to the determination of the committee, while holding his own opinions to the contrary.

Recess.

The Committee reassembled at half past two o'clock. Senator Harlan was recalled and in answer to a question by Mr. Stevenson said he had not found the dates of the checks received from Durant, and had never seen copies of the checks or stubs since they were given away. He had a conversation with Durant in relation to the checks, and asked him if any checks had been drawn by him or paid out of the funds of the Union Pacific Company, to aid the election of the witness in Iowa. He replied in the negative.

Senator Stevenson: I have been notified that stubs of the checks were shown to you in the Committee in the Capitol. Before proceeding to introduce that witness, I would prefer that you examine your papers, as you say you retain press copies, in order that you may refresh your memory.

Witness replied that he wanted to examine his papers, and he could probably fix the date. He had no recollection of having been shown stubs or copies of checks in the Capitol. Witness wanted to know if there were any witnesses against him; if so he had he had to hear their testimony before replying.

Senator Stevenson said he had none, but was informed by a gentleman that the fact could be proved that stubs or copies of the checks were in the capitol. He (Stevenson) did not say it was so, but had been so told, and desired to ask Harlan about it.

Mr. Stockton said he had been informed that the $10,000 was not used for election purposes, and he therefore desired to ask Harlan if he received money himself, and if so, what he did with it. He had been informed that the money was given Harlan for another purpose, and not for election purposes. He did not say it was true, and therefore asked the question.

Mr. Harlan raised the question as to the authority of the committee to go into all these subjects. It was for the committee to investigate the charge of the Credit Mobilier corruption, and not all these outside questions.

Senator Stevenson: I have seen charges published in a leading Republican paper, charging that this money was given to influence the action of Senator Harlan while Secretary of the Interior. Senator Stockton said he stated that this money was given to aid in the election of Harlan, as he could shape the election. Witness now raises the point that he will not tell the truth about it until he find out what we expect to prove. The question he desired to ask the witness now, was what disposition was made with that money. If Senator Harlan desires or prefers to postpone answering the question until another time, I have no objection. It is not a matter of curiosity on my part. This thing has been made public in the newspapers, and I feel it my duty as a member of the committee to ask the question.

Senator Harlan said he understood the Senator from Kentucky (Stevenson) to say that he had additional information in regard to the checks, and he thought he had a right to that information before being called upon to testify.

Mr. Morrill said the members of the committee need not give witnesses reasons for asking questions. Every Senator on the committee had a right to ask any question he desired, without giving reasons to witness.

Mr. Stockton asked the witness again if he got money *for those two checks.*

Answer: I got money for one; I remember distinctly; and I suppose I got that for the other also. They were both under my control, however.

Question: Who got the money?

Answer: I endorsed it and gave it to a friend to get the money. Whether he gave the money to me or I handed it to him (the friend) I don't remember.

Question: What is the name of the friend to whom you handed the check?

Harlan: I don't want to bring in the names of others.

Stockton repeated the question.

Harlan: Well I will make enquiry or the Chairman if it is necessary that I shall answer that question.

The Committee room was cleared, and after a conference of fifteen minutes among the members the doors were re-opened and Morrill, Chairman, announced that the committee was of the opinion that any question asked as to the distribution of money received was pertinent. The question was then asked, what was the name of the friend.

Answer: Carlton.

Question: Do I understand that you handed him the check?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: What was done with the money afterward?

Answer: It was under my control, but I am not sure whether Carlton handed the money to me or a friend.

Question: Do you recollect in what state the money was?

Answer: It was in currency.

Question: You have no recollection as to what Carlton did with it?

Answer: It was used to defray the expenses of the election in Iowa. I have no doubt it was applied as funds are usually applied in such cases.

Question: Towards your election as Senator?

Answer: Well, yes, and towards election of the Legislature also.

Carlton was agent or Secretary of the Methodist Book Concern in New York City, and resided in New Jersey. Witness did not know where he could be found now.

Question: Did you receive any other funds from any agent, employe or officer of any railroad company?

Answer: Not that I know of.

Witness then explained that he was in New York where he received a check from Durant, and asked Carlton where the bank was. He asked me if I had any bank business. I told him yes, I had a check. He replied, "Well, our bank clerk will attend to it." Witness did not remember the name of the bank. Carlton had nothing to do with the distribution of the money in Indiana.

Question: Who had charge of its distribution in Iowa?

Answer: A number of friends; I don't remember them now.

Question: Can you give us the names of some?

Answer: I will try to make out a list if the committee desires it. Wm. H. Carkhill was one of the friends with me when I got the check, and the money might have been handed to him. Was not sure who it was handed to.

Question: Did you bring that money to Washington with you, or deposit it in New York?

Answer: I am not certain whether I brought it here or gave it to a friend in New York.

Question: Name any person, either here or in New York, to whom that $5,000 was distributed?

Harlan: Well I leave it to the Chairman if I am to answer that.

The Chairman notified Harlan that he must answer.

Harlan: It will require some reflection and perhaps some search for me to ascertain the names of all parties who used funds. One I remember was B. S. Noble.

Question: Who did Noble get it from?

Answer: I don't remember whether from me or some one else.

In answer to a question of Mr. Scott, the witness testified that the money was used in paying expenses of friends in the Senatorial election. So far as it depended on the witness it was so used.

Question, by Mr. Stevenson: Did you, after May 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866, receive any other money from any President, Vice-President, agent or employee of any of the three roads known as the Pacific Roads?

Answer: Not that I am aware of, so far as I can now remember.

Mr. Stevenson said he had some other questions to ask Harlan, but would postpone them until he (Harlan) should be examined as to the date of the checks.

Some portion of the money was used to defray expenses already incurred in the election. Didn't think much of it went into the hands of the Chairman of the State Executive Committee; at any rate a large portion did not.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Message from the President.

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I consider it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah, and to the dangers likely to arise if it continues during the coming recess from a threatened conflict between the Federal and Territorial authorities. No discussion is necessary in regard to the general policy of Congress respecting the Territories of the United States, and I only wish now to refer to so much of that policy as concerns their judicial affairs and the enforcement of laws within their borders. No material differences are found in respect to these matters in the organic acts of the Territories, but an examination of them will show that it has been the invariable policy of Congress to place and keep their civil and criminal jurisdiction, with certain limited exceptions, in the hands of persons nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and that the general administration of justice shall be as prescribed by Congressional enactment. Sometimes the power given to the Territorial Legislature has been somewhat larger and sometimes somewhat smaller than the power generally conferred. Never, however, have powers been given to a Territorial Legislature inconsistent with the idea that the general judiciary of the Territory was to be under the direct supervision of the National Government. Accordingly the organic law creating the Territory of Utah, passed September 9, 1859, provided for the appointment of a Supreme Court, the judges of which are judges of the District Courts; clerk, a marshall and an attorney, and to these Federal officers is confided the jurisdiction in all important matters; but as decided recently by the Supreme Court, the act requires the jurors to serve in these courts to be selected in such a manner as the Territorial Legislature sees fit to prescribe.

It has undoubtedly the same right and it would be compatible with the supervisionary control of the Federal Government to leave the minor details connected with the administration of law to registration by the local authority, but such a desire ought not to govern when the effect will be, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to produce a conflict between the Federal and Territoral authorities, or to impede the enforcement of the law or in any way to endanger the peace and good order of the Territory. Evidently it was never intended to entrust the Territorial Legislature with powers which would enable it by creating judicatures of its own or increasing the jurisdiction of courts appointed by Territorial authority, although recognized by Congress to take the administration of law out of the hands of Judges appointed by the President or to interfere with their action. Several years of unhappy experience make it apparent that in both these respects the Territory of Utah requires special legislation by Congress. Public opinion in that Territory, produced by circumstances too notorious to require further notice, makes it necessary, in my opinion, in order to prevent the miscarriage of justice, to maintain the supremacy of the laws of the United States and the Federal Government, to provide that the selection of grand and petit jurors for the district courts, if not put under the control of Federal officers, shall be placed in the hands of persons entirely independent of those who are determined not to enforce any act of Congress obnoxious to them, and also to pass some act which shall deprive the Probate Courts, or any court created by the the Territorial Legislation of any power to interfere with or impede the action of the courts held by United States judges. I am convinced that so long as Congress leaves the selection of jurors to the local authorities, it will be futile to make any effort to enforce laws not acceptable to a majority of the people of the territory, or which interfere with local prejudice or provides for the punishment of polygamy, or any of its affiliated vices. I presume that Congress, in passing upon this subject, will provide reasonable and proper safeguards to secure honest and competent juries, whose verdicts will command confidence and be a guarantee of equal protection to all good and law-abiding citizens, and at the same time make it understood that crimes cannot be committed with impunity. I have before said that while the laws creating the several Territories have contained uniform provisions in respect to the Judiciary, yet Congress has occasionally varied these propositions in minor details, as the circumstances of the Territory affected seemed to demand, and in creating the Territory of Utah Congress evidently thought the circumstances there might require judicial remedies not necessary in other Territories, for by section 9 of the act creating that Territory, it is provided that a writ of error might be brought from the decision of any Judge of the Supreme or District Courts of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ of habeas corpus involving the question of personal freedom; a provision never inserted in any other Territorial act, except that creating the Territory of New Mexico. This extraordinary provision shows that Congress intended they would organize laws for the necessities of the Territory, and the legislation which I now recommend is in full harmony with the precedent thus established. I am advised that the United States Courts in Utah have been greatly embarrassed by the action of the Territorial Legislature, in conferring criminal jurisdiction and power to issue writs of *habeas corpus* on probate courts in the Territory, and by their consequent interference with the administration of justice, manifestly the Legislature of the Territory cannot give to any court whatever the power to discharge by *habeas corpus* persons held by or under process from the courts created by Congress. Complaint is made that persons held have been discharged in that way by the probate courts. I cannot doubt that Congress will agree with me that such a state of things ought not longer to be tolerated, and that no class of persons should be allowed to treat the laws of the United States with open defiance and contempt. Apprehensions are entertained that if Congress adjourns without any action on this subject, turbulence and disorder will follow, rendering military interference necessary, and this result I should greatly deprecate. In view of this and other considerations I earnestly recommend that Congress at the present session pass some act which will enable the District Courts of Utah to proceed with independence and efficiency in the administration of law and justice.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 14, 1873.

NEW YORK.

Freight Tariffs.

NEW YORK, February 14.

At a conference of Trunk Railroad freight agents held recently in this city, it was determined that no reduction in tariffs be made. The disparity which has heretofore existed between the rates from this city and Boston, of several of the roads, has been removed. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, however, is not a party to the agreement.

Froude Again Criticised.

J. M. Bellew, the distinguished elocutionist, in the course of his readings last evening, took occasion to controvert some of the misstatements of the historian Froude, and questioned his veracity as a historian upon the Irish question.

The Union League Club last night appointed a committee to confer with the Governor and other officials, with a view to the speedy passage of the New York City charter.

Fire.

A fire broke out this morning in the New Haven & Harlem Railroad freight depot, damaging the property of the company about $30,000; Jaeger's machinery manufactory about $20,000; Thomas Jones' glass factory also $20,000, and several others in small amounts, in all reaching $100,000.

No Hope for Stokes.

Judge Boardman rendered his opinion denying the application for a new trial for Stokes.

Gaffney Hung.

BUFFALO, February 14.

John Gaffney, the murderer of Patrick Fahey, was hanged at noon. Before the execution he said a few words begging pardon of those he had wronged. He was crazy drunk when he committed the offense, and had he been allowed to manage his own defence would have told the truth and thrown himself on the mercy of the law. He acknowledged feigning insanity. Death was almost instantaneous. The parting scene with his family was affecting. The remains were taken to Gaffney's former home.

MISSOURI.

Bogy Again.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.

The Republican this morning, referring to the minority report of Mr. Headle, on the subject of the Senatorial bribery case, submitted to the House yesterday, says it seems from the report that very important statements made before the committee have been withheld from the public, and adds that the report will more than ever convince the people of Missouri, that this investigation has been exceedingly superficial, and the vindication of Colonel Bogy a worse than worthless one. We once more demand in behalf of Colonel Bogy's reputation, and in behalf of the Democracy of this State, that the case be taken up again and be dealt by in a manner becoming grown up men.

The Pomeroy Business.

C. A. Rarabbacker testified yesterday before the investigation committee at Topeka, Kansas, to the effect that Pomeroy authorized him to use money to influence the votes of Representatives Davis and Cummings, but that he (Pomeroy) furnished him with no money to pay them. He also swore that he was authorized by Judge Horton to offer Representative Bacon $2,000 to vote for Pomeroy, and that he made the offer and Bacon refused it. He testified further that he was the guest of Pomeroy at the hotel during the canvass, and in answer to a question said he used to live at Waterloo, Iowa, where he was once convicted of the burglary of $2,600, and served two and one-half years in the Penitentiary, but was afterwards pardoned by the Governor, it being discovered that he was innocent of the crime. He said further that he told Judge Horton and Colonel Ennis a few days since, if they would loan him fifty dollars he would leave the city and not appear before the Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Legislative.

BOSTON, February 14.

A bill to abolish the commonwealth tax on incomes will probably pass the Legislature.

A resolution to amend the constitution by the repeal of that clause which requires a person to be able to read and write before he can be eligible to vote, has been debated in the House and refused a third reading by 56 yeas to 130 nays. This settles the matter for the present session.

ILLINOIS.

The Trade of Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 14.

The following statistics of the trade and commerce of Chicago during the past year are taken from advance sheets of the forthcoming annual report of the Chicago Board of Trade:

Receipts of flour for the year, 1,532,014 barrels; shipments, 1,361,328. The number of barrels of flour manufactured here was 187,968, there being only two large mills left by the great fire and none built since.

FOREIGN.

Pardoned by the New Government.

MADRID, February 14.

At a council of the Ministers held yesterday the new Government pardoned several men sentenced to be executed at Barcelon to-day.

Diplomatic.

Cassello, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a manifesto to foreign powers explaining the policy of the present Government.

Protection Against the Carlists.

A system of arming the people to repel invasions by the Carlists, is to be developed.

Congratulations of France.

VERSAILLES, February 14.

At a meeting of the Deputies of the Left a resolution was adopted congratulating the Republicans of Spain upon the establishment of a republic.

The Ex-King.

LISBON, Februrry 14.

Amadeus reached this city this morning, and proceeded to the palace prepared for him. No intimation is given as to the time he will go to Italy.

THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE MORNING HERALD, TITUSVILLE, February 14—10 P.M.

There was little doing in the Petroleum markets to-day. The views of buyers and sellers were considerably apart, and the feeling was a shade weaker.

On the Upper Road stagnancy prevailed, and the transactions were unusually limited. The market closed weak at $2 20. A small lot was sold for refiners' use at $2 10.

On the Lower Road the market was unchanged at $2 30, with little oil offering.

The market at Oil City was dull at $2 45.

At Parker's Landing $2 15 was offered and $2 17 asked at the close.

The Tidioute market was unchanged at $2 10.

The Home Refined market was nominally 12c in bulk and 16c in hands.

Sales and Resales of Crude Petroleum in the Oil Region, February 14.

UPPER ROAD.	
500 bbls T. P.	2 20
500 " "	2 20
200 bbls spot	2 10
1000 bbls s. o. first three	2 22½
LOWER ROAD.	
250 bbls	2 30
OIL CITY.	
500 bbls	2 40
500 "	2 45
PARKERS LANDING.	
1000 bbls	2 17½
500 "	2 15
2000 "	2 15
TIDIOUTE	
500 bbls	2 10

[PETROLEUM MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, February 14.

Petroleum—Market quiet and unchanged; refined held at 20c for immediate delivery. Crude in bulk at 9c; small cases offering at 27c. Small sales. Naptha nominal at 13¾@14¼c. In Philadelphia delivery there was small inquiry from shippers and prices were firm at 19¼ for refined.

NEW YORK, February 14—3 P. M.

Petroleum—Crude dull and nominal at 9c. Refined dull and nominal at 20c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.

Crude at 11d, refined at 21d; spirits at 17½d.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—1 P. M.

Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, February 14—3 00 P. M.

Market unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14.

Petroleum—Standard white 19@19½c; crude in shipping order at 14¼c; bulk at 8½c. Cases at 24@25¼c. Pittsburgh unchanged; spot 9c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 14.

Petroleum—Refined dull; Standard white in car lots at 16½c; small lots at 18c; Ohio State oil, legal test, at 21½c.

Financial and Commercial.

Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.

Money active and close at 3 per cent to 1-32, closing at 7 bid. An easier condition of affairs is anticipated for the rest of the week. Sterling weak at 8¾@9¼.

Gold strong; advanced from 114 to 114½ and closed at 114⅜@114½.

Loans at 1@7 per cent and 1-32 for carrying. Clearings $69,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $147,000.

Governments very dull and firm.

State bonds quiet, with Tennessees weak; Missouris firm.

Railroad bonds firm and advancing.

Stocks quiet throughout the day, prices in the main, including the highest fluctuations, ranging from ¼@1½ per cent. Union Pacific was weak on free offerings, seller thirty days, and rumors of prospective unfavorable legislation at Washington. Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie and Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis were very strong, and the whole market closed quiet and firm.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of	1881	118¾
do	'62 5-20s	115¼
do	'64, 5-20s	115¼
do	'65, 5-20s	115¾
do	'65, new 5-20s	114¾
do	'67, 5-20s	116¼
do	'68	116¾
do	10-40s	114¾
U. S. Currency 6s		114¾
New fives		113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94¾
Tennessee, old	78¾
new	78¾
Virginia, new	50
old	45
North Carolina, old	33½
new	18

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	52
W. U. Tel	83½	preferred	71
Quicksilver	43¾	Wabash	72
Adams Ex	97⅞	preferred	85
Wells Ex	85½	Fort Wayne	93
American	63	Terre Haute	10
United States	78	preferred	40
Pacific Mail	74⅞	C. & A.	114½
N. Y. Central	104¾	preferred	117
N. Y. C. Scrip	....	O. & M.	46⅞
Erie	65	C. C. & C.	93
preferred	79	B. & Q.	117½
Harlem	120¼	Lake Shore	97⅞
preferred	125	Indiana Cent	50⅛
Mich Central	109	Illinois Cent	120
P. F. W. & C	91¾	Union Pacific	33⅞
Northwestern	81	Central do bonds	104
preferred	91	U. P. bonds	87½
Rock Island	113⅞	D. L. & W	100
N. J. Central	104¾	H. & E	9¾

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 14.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat—Market firm and holders strong; No. 1 red winter $1 71 asked and $1 70 offered; No. 2 red winter at $1 66 asked and $1 65 bid. Corn—Market steady with a moderate demand; cars on track at 43c; mixed at 45@46c. Oats—Market steady with a moderate demand at 40c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 14.

Flour—Market quiet and unchanged. Spring $7 50. Wheat—Market quiet; amber Michigan, spot, at $1 73½; seller February at $1 73½; seller March $1 70@1 76; seller April $1 79½; seller May $1 83; No 2 red winter at $1 69. Corn—A shade better; high mixed, spot, at 39@39¼c; seller June 44½c; low mixed at 39c; white at 40c; no grade 37c. Oats—Quiet and unchanged in every respect; No 2 at 35c; Michigan at 35¼c. Clover seed at $5 25. Dressed hogs at $5 30@$5 40. Pork at $13 25. Lard at 7⅝c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 14.

Flour—Quiet but unchanged in every respect; spring extras at $7 00@9 50. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced, but are irregular; No 1 spring Chicago at $1 29@1 30; No. 2 spring Chicago at $1 23½ cash; $1 24¼ seller March; No. 3 spring Chicago at $1 10½@1 11; rejected at 98½. Corn—Quiet but a shade firmer; No 2 mixed at 31@31⅛c for cash; 31⅜c seller March; 36c seller May; rejected 27c. Oats—Dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 at 27¼c; rejected at 23½c. Rye—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 at 65½@66c. Barley—Market steady with a moderate demand; No 2 fall at 68@69c. No. 3 at 55@61½c, according to location. Provisions—Pork; Demand active and prices have advanced to $1 85@12 90 for cash; seller March $13 00; $13 25 seller April. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced to $7 40 seller February; $7 55 seller March. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders at 4½@4⅝c loose; 4⅝c packed; short clear sides seller April 6⅝c loose; green hams higher at 9@9½c for 16 and 15 pounds average. Dressed hogs—Demand active and prices have advanced to $5 90@5 10. Seeds—Dull and prices a shade lower; timothy at $3 10@3 45; clover at $5 00@5 35. Whisky—Market steady with a moderate demand at 98½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 14.

Flour—Dull and heavy; superfine western and State at $6 25@7 00; common to good extra at $7 20@7 50; good to choice at $7 60@8 25; white wheat western extra at $8 50@10 50; extra Ohio at $7 30@10 50; St. Louis at $7 65@$13 60. Rye flour—Quiet at $4 70@6 40. Corn meal—Lower; yellow western at $3 20@$3 40. Whisky—Dull and lower at 93½. Wheat—Steady; winter red and amber western $1 90@1 95; No 1 Milwaukee at $1 75; white western at $1 90@2 20. Rye—Unchanged. Barley—Unchanged. Malt—Unchanged. Corn—Dull but unchanged; new mixed western at 65¾@66c; old western mixed afloat, at 66@66½c; in store at 64@64½c; yellow western at 66½c; white at 69½c. Oats—Quiet but firm; new mixed western at 54@55c; old western at 54@56c; white western at 55@57c. Eggs—Firm; western at 38@40c. Hay—Unchanged. Hops—Unchanged; 42@55c for crop of 1872. Coffee—Steady. Rio at 17¼@20½c. Sugar—Quiet; fair to good refining at 9⅛@9¾c. Molasses—Unchanged. Rice—Fair at 8@9c. Turpentine—Nominal at 67½@68c. Pork—Quiet; mess at $14 50; prime mess at $14. Beef—Dull; mess at $9 00@11 50; extra $12 00@13 50. Hams—Firm; Texas $30 00; India tierce quiet; prime mess $21 00@23 00; India mess at $23 00@25 00. Cut meats—Quiet; shoulders 5½c; middles firmer; short clear on the spot at 7⅞c; long clear at 7 1-16@7¼c; short rib at 7½c. Lard—Firmer and more doing; western steam at 8¾@8 5-26c; kettle at 8⅞@8 7-16c. Butter—Unchanged; Western at 15@20c. Cheese—Unchanged; 13½@16½c.

TO LET.

Desirable rooms in Oil Exchange Building, Washington street, opposite Parshall House, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments.

Inquire of P. B. CROSBY, Room No. 2 Oil Exchange, Titusville, Jan. 10, 1873. 11jan1m

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A duplicate of the assessment for sewer on lots and land facing or abutting on Franklin street, from Pine street to Oil Creek Railroad track has been delivered to me by the City Treasurer, and you are hereby notified that unless you pay the amount of your assessment on said street for such purposes at my office on or before the 24th of February, 1873, an additional 5 per cent will be added to the amount thereof for collection.

LEWIS MAYER, Collector.

Office—No. 12 Diamond street. 24jan15t

$5 to $10 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. sep26-wly

Boots and Shoes.

A **FEARFUL FALL IN PRICES** AT

J. H. WHALON'S.

I AM DETERMINED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE HARD TIMES, AND OFFER MY

SUPERIOR STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

At lower rates than can be bought at the manufactory since the Boston fire. My goods were all obtained direct from the best manufacturing establishments, before the late rise in prices, and

DOES NOT INCLUDE BANKRUPT OR AUCTION GOODS.

But were all bought to build up a permanent trade, and are marked down to the manufacturers' figures to make room for a large stock, which is now being manufactured for me for the spring and summer trade. These goods cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Oil Regions, and a perfect a fit is guaranteed as if made to order in any establishment, and at one half the cost elsewhere. This stock includes everything in the line of

Boots, Shoes and Slips

that can be found in any first-class Retail Boot and Shoe Store in any of our largest cities. This is the greatest bargain that has ever been offered of Boots and Shoes to the public. Take any of my Boots and shoes—for instance a pair that cost $4, and compare them with those that cost $5 from another house, and you can see half a dollar's difference in the price, the quality considered and a competent judge can see $1 difference. I will pay

$100 REWARD

To any one who will find any Men's, Boys', Youths' or Children's SPLIT LEATHER BOOTS in my stock. There is probably no other retail dealer in the country where so large a stock can be found without some split leather goods. All goods that may rip repaired free of charge.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,

82 Spring Street, corner of Perry, - - Titusville, Pa.

17jan3m.

Amusements.

PARSHALL OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

The Peerless Artiste,

MISS FANNY B. PRICE,

Supported by a a Powerful Company.

On Monday, Feb. 17th, will be presented the beautiful romantic drama of

Fanchon, the Cricket.

FANCHON.........MISS FANNY B. PRICE.

The strength of the Company appearing in the cast.

Reserved Seats secured at the box office, without extra charge, six days in advance.

Admission as usual. Performance commences at 8 p. m.

Grand Family Matinee, Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock Price of Admission, 50 and 25 cts.

feb12-10t

A SOCIAL HOP

will be given in

TRIUMPH HALL,

Under the auspices of the

Y. M. S. C.

On the Eve. of

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEB. 21, 1873.

Come one, Come all.

Music by Colman's String Band. feb15 5t

HOUSE WANTED.

Wanted, by April 1st, a SMALL HOUSE, with Moderate Rent. Address

feb5tf A, HERALD Office.

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR.

WYNDHAM C. JONES,

Successor to WRIGLEY & GRAY.

Civil Engineer, Architect and Solicitor of Patents.

Having purchased the entire stock of Notes, Maps and Memoranda of Messrs. Wrigley & Gray, am prepared to do all kinds of Civil Engineering, Draughting and Surveying. Pipe Lines located. Drawings made and Patents obtained for new inventions.

Room No. 10 Chase & Stewart Block.

feb-4tf TITUSVILLE, PA.

SPIRITUALISM!

MRS. FONE,

SPIRITUAL MEDIUM, heals the sick by vital magnetism and the hygienic treatment; describes disease in the majority of instances without asking questions; treats weakness or dimness of sight and will break up fevers and inflammatory attacks by a few manipulations. She will cure all curable diseases in a much shorter time than by any other means. Ladies and children specially treated. She foretells the future and recalls much of the past. Those who desire to hear of their departed friends call upon the Medium. Hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. every day, Sunday the same. 63 Superior street, opposite school, east of Franklin street bridge. 20jan2w.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the City Clerk's office, City Hall, by the Committee on Water and Water Works of the Common Council until noon of the 1ts day of March, A. D. 1873, for the furnishing of material and doing the work upon the foundation walls for building and foundations for smoke-stack, boilers, engines and pumps for

CITY WATER WORKS.

Maps and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office, City Hall.

TITUSVILLE, January 22, 1873.

WM. H. ABBOTT,
D. M. MITCHELL,
HENRY C. BLOSS,
HENRY BYROM,
Committee

23jan5w

GEORGE W. BROWNING,

Plain and Ornamental Plastering,

CORNICE & CENTRE PIECES

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS.

All Orders Promptly Filled

Workshop and Casting Room in

BASEMENT, 77 SPRING STREET.

1aug6tf.

GREAT BARGAINS

—AT—

7 Washington St., Titusville,

in all kinds of goods belonging to the

Saddle and Harness

business. Having secured the services of some of the

Best Workmen in Northwestern Pennsylvania,

I am prepared to do city or country work in the best style, at prices to suit customers. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves. Also

WRIGHT'S

Leather Cleaner and Preserver,

the best known in use. All orders promptly attended to.

JOHN KELLOGG, Proprietor.

may21dtf.

Miscellaneous.

CITY OF TITUSVILLE.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an ordinance granting the Union & Titusville Railroad Company the privilege of laying two railroad tracks on Water street.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted and ordained by the Common Council of the City of Titusville, and is hereby enacted and ordained by authority of the same, that hereafter the same privileges granted to the Union & Titusville Railroad Company, on Water street, by an ordinance, approved the 3d day of November, A. D. 1870, are hereby extended to the Warren & Venango Railroad Company, from Franklin street eastwardly along said street.

Sec. 2. That said Warren & Venango Railroad Company shall avail themselves of the privileges hereby granted, subject to the same restrictions as to grades, adopted by the Common Council, as now govern the rights of said Union & Titusville Railroad Company, and shall plank said Water street under the direction of the Street Committee of said Council.

Passed in Council, Jan. 3, 1873.

HENRY C. BLOSS, President.

Attest: S. GRUMBINE, City Clerk.

Approved, Jan. 13, 1873.

W. B. ROBERTS, Mayor. jan15,10td

Everybody SHOULD READ THIS!

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER FIRST, I SHALL COMMENCE MAKING THE

Finest Clothes to Order

And for cash only, or on short time with good security, as I have a very large stock of the finest goods on hand, and therefore will give the public the benefit of the cash system, as I can well afford to sell at low figures on the cash principle. I cut and trim all my Custom-Made goods myself, and this saves us the great expense of a cutter, to whom must be paid a large salary, which other similar establishments have to pay; and I warrant every garment to fit, and be made and trimmed in first-class style, and would say for one and all that nobody will leave my place of business without being perfectly satisfied.

Therefore I call on one and all to give me an early call.

P. S.—A full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

GEORGE HABERNIGG, Merchant Tailor,

no30tf No. 25 Broad Row, Franklin street

GEO. W. TIFFT, SONS & CO,

Engines and Boilers.

TRADE MARK

BOUGHTON & CHANDLER,

GENERAL AGENTS

OFFICE

No. 9 Chase & Stewart Block.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

aug2etf.

LOST.

A MINK MUFF

on Spring street, supposed to be between Myers furniture store and Brawley's tavern. Return to Myers' furniture store and be liberally rewarded. 25jantf

OFFICES TO RENT.

IN THE FERTIG BLOCK.

The room formerly occupied by the City Council; also the rooms formerly occupied by G. S. Berry. C. B. HAMMOND, Agent

TITUSVILLE, Oct. 29, 1871. oct30-tf

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Paid, in Cash, for

OLD BRASS AND COPPER.

GIBBS, STERRETT & CO.

15jantf.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FALL AND WINTER, 1872.

We are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER STYLES of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WOOLENS,

Comprising a complete Assortment of

Diagonals and Straight Lines,

(NEW STYLES),

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,

BLACK AND COLORED

GRANITES & TRICOTS,

Fancy Cassimeres, Striped and Mixed, Fancy Vestings, Silk, Woolen and Plush, Black and Colored Kerseys and Meltons,

Striped and Mixed Scotch Suitings

ALL COLORS.

Also a full assortment of

NEW STYLES OF OVERCOATINGS.

All of the new styles, French, German, English and Scotch Goods are represented in our stock. These goods we are prepared to make up in the best possible style and guarantee garment made by us both as to QUALITY OF GOODS and STYLE OF CUT.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

is well selected with great care and includes a full assortment of

UNDERWEAR SILK AND WOOLEN,

ALL STYLES.

SHIRTS, HOSE, COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS &c &c

We would direct attention to our assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

In which will be found all of the LATEST AND NOBBIEST STYLES, which we receive as soon as they appear in Eastern cities.

For the benefit of those desiring a PERFECT FIT we have a FRENCH CONFORMATEUR for taking measures, and can furnish any desired style of Hats. Hats Shaped and Ironed.

OUR STOCK

is constantly large and we feel confident of showing fine goods at reasonable prices.

Shugert & Starr,

HART & MALONE,

Manufacturers of the Finest and Most Fashionable

BLACK WALNUT

FURNITURE.

103, 105 AND 107 WATER STREET,

FACTORY

32 and 34 St. Clair Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

3jauly.

ISHAM & CO.,

JEWELERS.

ISHAM & CO.

Would call attention to their stock of Goods suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS,

Consisting of Solid Silver, from the well-known house of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, Wood & Hughs, and Whiting Manufacturing Company, all stamped and guaranteed to be sterling in purity. All Goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

If any of our customers during the last five years can show us any article different in any particular from what we or parties in our employ have represented, we will

REFUND EVERY DOLLAR

of money paid. It has been our aim to keep a

High Standard of Goods,

And we think by so doing we have given

SATISFACTION TO OUR CUSTOMERS

Just received, a new invoice of

AMERICAN WATCHES

Which will be sold at factory prices. feb11

DATE OF DEPARTURE Of European, South Pacific and West India Mails, for the month of February, 1873.

1st. St. Thomas, Demerara, &c.....WEST INDIA
1st. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
1st. Continental and Bremen.....BREMEN
5th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
6th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
6th. Havana and Mexico.....MEXICAN
6th. Havana and Nassau.....NASSAU
8th. British Mail.....WHITE STAR
8th. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
8th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
10th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
12th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
13th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
13th. Havana.....HAVANA
15th. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
15th. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
19th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
20th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
20th. Havana and Nassau.....NASSAU
20th. South Pacific and Central America.....ASPINWALL
22d. Brazil, West Indies and Argentine Republic.....BRAZILIAN
22d. British Mails.....WHITE STAR
22d. Continental and Bremen Mails.....BREMEN
22d. French Mail Direct.....FRENCH
26th. Europe via Liverpool.....GUION
27th. Europe via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.....HAMBURG
27th. Havana, Mexico and West Indies.....HAVANA

P. H. JONES, Postmaster, New York.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the "Herald" will not recognize credits extended to any person on their account who does not hold written authority from them.

BLOSS & COGSWELL.

The Morning Herald.

Saturday, February 15, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the HERALD should be addressed to the Editor.

Rejected communications cannot be returned unless postage is enclosed for that purpose.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Every letter must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

To avoid inconvenience and delay to persons interested, we have to request that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the paper, and remittances, be addressed to Bloss & Cogswell, and not to the Editor.

The Morning Herald Job Printing Office executes every description of printing, from a lady's visiting card to a mammoth poster.

New Advertisements To-Day.

Notice—Social Hop—Y. M. S. C.
Fifty Dollars Reward—Citizen's Bank.
For Sale—H. Freeman.

Religious Services To-morrow.

St. James' Memorial Church: Service each Sunday at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sermon by the rector, Rev. Henry Purdon.

First Presbyterian Church: Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. Sinclair.

Baptist Church, Perry street, preaching by Rev. A. Murdock, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

Ascension Chapel, Episcopal, South Martin street: Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

United Presbyterian Church: Services at 10:30 a. m. Rev. R. Audley Brown, pastor. First Ward School-house, corner Drake and Walnut streets.

Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. D. C. Osborne, the pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m.

Universalist Church: Rev. J. M. Bailey, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Subject of evening lecture, "The mission of Jesus as Savior of the world." The public are cordially invited.

St. Paul's Reformed Church (German) will hold their services at their new church, head of Franklin street, to-morrow morning and evening, at the usual hours. Pastor, Rev. J. Fuendeling.

Swedish Lutheran Church, Second street, Second ward: Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Kindberry. Services afternoon and evening.

St. Titus' Church—Very Rev. J. D. Coady and Rev. E. D. Kelley, pastors. Services are as follows: First mass 8 o'clock; children's mass at 9, and high mass 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m. Vespers, 7:30 p. m.

St. Walburga's German Catholic Church, Brook street—Rev. James Lachermaier, pastor. First mass 8:30, and high mass 10:30 a. m. Sunday School 2:15, and Vespers 3 o'clock p. m.

Y. M. C. A.: Services at 4:30 p. m. at their rooms, Second National Bank building. Strangers and friends of the Association are invited to attend.

City and Vicinity.

—The hand-engine, Washington, belonging to Titusville and which was sent to Union a year ago has returned, the authorities of that place having concluded to buy a steamer.

—In consequence of an informality in the proposals the Committee on Water and Water Works have extended their notice to contractors as will be seen by their advertizement in another column.

—On Monday evening Miss Fanny Price will commence a week's theatrical engagement at the Opera House supported by a good company. The play will be an old favorite with lovers of the drama entitled "Fanchon the Cricket."

—For the benefit of our firemen we clip the following item from one of our exchanges: "A plucky adherence to the maxim, 'play low,' will do more with an engine than can be done with three engines playing on the roof of a burning building. To get a fire to light rapidly, you must light it at the bottom, and to windward, and precisely the same course should be adopted in extinguishing it, if on the scene soon enough. The temptation is great to the fireman to 'play high,' and he generally yields to it; but the men who play into lower stories of a burning building, generally have the satisfaction of putting it out."

MAIN & OLES, Pleasantville, Pa., sell an Extra Young Hyson Tea for 75 cts per pound, a good Gunpowder Tea for $1,75, and a general variety of other Teas correspondingly cheap.

THE FAIR at Corinthian Hall will re-open to-night with "The Scenic Prologue," and three tableaux, written for this occasion, by Rev. Dr. Eager, after which, Miss Theresa Meising, aged ten years, will entertain the audience with singing and music. She is reported to be one of the best singers for her age in the country.

MESSRS. MAIN & OLES, grocers of Pleasantville, have lately moved into a commodious store in Holeman's new Block, which has been finely fitted up expressly for their use. The location is an excellent one, and we are glad to know that the firm have built up a large trade, by strict attention to business, and always keeping up a first-class stock.

THE MONTOUR MINSTRELS.—The Montour Tribe of Red Men, Lodge 188, will give a minstrel performance at the Parshall Opera House on the 24th inst. It promises to be a racy affair, and will undoubtedly be one of the sensations of the season. Business Manager, George H. Moon; Stage Manager, Frank H. W. Gregg; Treasurer, W. H. B. Koltv.

WE learn with great pleasure that our gentlemanly agent at Pleasantville (I. N. Coon) has succeeded in obtaining from the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company the transfer of the entire proceeds of the Pleasantville office, a just tribute for his faithful discharge of all duties connected with the telegraph business during the last five years that he has been employed in the company's service at that point, as under the new arrangement all increase of business will be a direct benefit conferred, for promptness and dispatch in transmission of messages. We trust that his many friends will give him all that patronage which from his strict attention to the wants of his customers he so justly deserves.

THE COURIER HOSE MINSTRELS.—The Minstrel performance in Union Thursday was a success in everything but receipts. The house was light. The performance was the best one yet given, and showed that the boys are improving. The Company was met at the depot by the Union band, and proceeded to the hall, where supper was served. About one o'clock in the morning the special train returned, landing the Company here in safety.

The performers deserve individual mention. Almost everything was encored, McCarty's clog dancing, Goodwin's jigs and Heidell's impersonations receiving enthusiastic applause. The trip was one to be remembered.

THE Friday evening session of the Legislature was slimly attended. In the Senate a grist of bills were read, and two relating to Pittsburgh passed. In the House a large number of bills were presented, among which was one to prevent live stock running at large in Pine Grove township, Warren county; to allow Venango county to issue bonds for school purposes; to grant additional privileges to the Johnstown Savings Bank; the Senate bill to charter a new bridge company at Oil City; to divorce three couples; to legalize provisions in mortgages of married women; to grant a pension to Jacob Hirst; to authorize Titusville to issue bonds; an act relating to mechanics liens in Butler county; to provide for the redemption of certain bonds issued by Venango county.

Kephart Stand Forth.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Lowrie case is evidence sufficient that deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine administered by his physician Dr. Kephart. We have always understood that in cases of this kind, it was the duty of the Coroner, upon sufficient evidence, to hold the party to trial who was the author of death, and the public have anxiously waited to see what action was to be taken in the matter. This physician produced a diploma accorded, if we remember right, to one Thomas Kephart by the University of Pennsylvania in 1853, which is one of the highest in the State, and from which no diploma can be purchased with money. It was nineteen years ago, and Dr. Thomas P. Kephart must be a physician of nineteen years standing if he lives. The mere production of a diploma before a Coroner's Jury with the name of the individual attached, is no evidence that the diploma was accorded to the possessor, unless he also be identified as the individual to whom it was accorded. Now the question arises is this man the doctor Kephart to whom the diploma was granted or is he some one else? The public want to know this, but the practitioner has been permitted to go scott free by the coroner.

What is the evidence in the case? This man Kephart is called upon to relieve excessive pain, and according to his own sworn testimony he placed in a tumbler half full of water, about two-thirds of a grain of morphine, and administered a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes until four doses had been given, and at the expiration of one hour half a teaspoonful, altogether about three-sixteenths of a grain. Now this is not an extraordinary dose, nor according to the evidence of the five physicians who made the post mortem examination was it sufficient to cause death, in fact some of them averred that they would not have hesitated to give a half grain at a dose under similar circumstances. These five physicians in making their report also stated that according to the best medical authorities less than one grain of morphine was never known to kill a man.

He testified that he only gave three-sixteenths of a grain. The question is did Mr. Lowrie die of less than a three-sixteenths grain dose of morphine, or did this man, his physician, perjure himself in giving his evidence.

The five physicians who made the post mortem examination were among the best in the Oil Regions, namely Drs. Varian, Barr, Dunigan, Moody and Oakes, and there was no hesitancy in pronouncing the cause of death to be an overdose of morphine. All the organs of the deceased were found in a healthy or normal condition, but the blood refused to coagulate. This peculiarity of the blood, can only be brought about by two causes, namely, an overdose of opium, or a stroke of lightning. There is no reason to suppose that the patient was struck by lightning, but there is positive evidence that morphine, which is the active principle of opium, had been administered. The stomach could not retain morphine in solution, as it would have been absorbed into the system before death, unless given in very large quantity, therefore the stomach was not analyzed. In commenting on the probabilities which led the attending physician to administer an overdose, Dr. Oakes explained that the sulphate of morphine as used in medicine was sold by the druggists in the shape of very fine crystals, which could readily be packed into one-fourth of their original volume and also that it was physically impossible for even the most practised eye to tell the difference between one-eighth of a grain and a quarter by merely looking at it.

Another theory is that the physician knew what quantity he had given, and there is positive evidence to this effect from Dr. Dunigan, who was called in, and which is the most peculiar and damning part of the whole evidence. Dr. Dunigan stated that he was called in by Mrs. Lowrie, and found that Dr. Kephart had given his patient milk, and was about to administer the per-sulphate of iron. When asked what effect he intended to produce, this learned physician of nineteen years standing said that these substances were antidotes to morphine, and he was afraid he had given his patient an overdose of that drug. Now it is claimed by the profession that neither milk nor per-sulphate of iron, are antidotes to morphine, nor would they have the slightest effect in counteracting this poison. In justice to the dead and to the living, in justice to the medical profession, in vindication of the law of the land, as an example, and as a warning, as a penalty for presumptious or criminal ignorance, we demand that the authorities shall make further inquisition into this dark transaction, this sudden death occurring in the flush of health and life, to a citizen of Titusville. Our reporter has been diligently hunting for Dr. Kephart. Where is he? Who is he? What are his antecedents? What is his record? Is he to continue to visit the sick? and to heal diseases? Shall a mad man be trusted with fire-arms, or a child with gunpowder? Has life any sacredness in this community? There is but one answer. The public are sick of this pretence to science; this charlatanism and quackery.

The public will thank the committee of educated, skilled and conscientious physicians who have given their honest and fearless report. Has the Coroner no further duty in the premises? We shall see.

WHAT IS IT?—We must acknowledge that if Corry has the breath of life in her to-day, and she has a good deal of vitality, she owes it more to Pain of the *Blade* than any other man. He has but one tune. It is "Corry is a Paradise to live in. Corry has unparalleled attractions for manufactures." It would not surprise us to hear him seriously advocate moving the National Capitol to Corry. We expect daily to hear that a diamond mine, or mineral spring, or other treasures have been discovered at Corry. We might quarrel with his judgment about the resources of Corry, and its charms, but we can't but admire his fanatical zeal, and if Corry ever does go up in smoke, Pain will be the last martyr to mount her funeral pyre. As for Titusville, it seems to grow and spread without any Paul of the HERALD or Apollos of the *Courier* (we give our contemporary the classic cognomen), to water its roots. It spreads by a law of its own interior development. The agonistic efforts of the *Derrick* and the *Blade* to attract the attention of the world are good enough in their place, and we presume are duly appreciated by their constituencies. But suspicion will be excited by such newspaper contortions about local importance and facilities. We frequently reproach ourselves for not doing justice to Titusville and its superlative advantages, but they are so patent and a matter of such common remark, that we are apt to neglect such opportunities. We have never known a man who had gone away from here, even if he had had a streak of bad luck, but that he longed disconsolately to come back. "Make me a hired servant," exclaimed a broken down millionaire to us the other day, "if be I may live and die in Titusville." What is this magnet, this cord, this spell that is peculiar to this place, and is unknown anywhere else? Is it in the air, the soil? Is it in idea or fact? Is it petroleum? Is it patents or politics? What is it? Is it the philosopher's stone? Is it the moral atmosphere of the place? Is it the confluence of all the people, or the striking individuality of each? It matters not what the times are, our people will not be drawn away, and people will keep coming. We have had many investigations into the secret influence that Titusville exerts on all who come here, but none could agree what that something was.

FRESH Chautauqua county butter and fresh eggs at wholesale and retail. Sold very low at Fibbs Bros.

A MAN MISSING FROM PARKER'S LANDING.

Did He Perish in the Scrubgrass Accident?

PARKER'S LANDING, February 12.

On last Friday evening Mr. James Graham, of Milford, near this place came to "The Landing" with some friends and after transacting some business started to return home. He stopped in an engine house within less than forty rods of his house and remained in company with some friends a short time. Soon Mr. Graham disappeared. His brother-in-law, who was one of the persons with him, supposed he had gone to his house. Some time after it was ascertained that Mr. Graham had not gone home, and as he failed to appear in the morning, search was made for him. It has been ascertained that he came back to the Landing. He was in the ten-pin alley with a Mr Smith, a friend of his, and took a cigar at Mr. Smith's request; also gave Smith one out of his pocket. Smith saw him leave the alley but did not see him afterwards, nor can any trace of him be discovered, though search has been made in every direction.

It is known that he had a considerable sum of money on his person at the time of his disappearance, which, coupled with the fact that his family relations have always been of an agreeable nature, also that his outstanding bills (he has been running a coal bank and supplying wells) will more than cover his present indebtedness, leads to a strong suspicion that he has been foully dealt with. His companions say he had been drinking some, but not enough to notice, and his conduct heretofore has been blameless. Should this meet the eye of any person knowing of his whereabouts, they will confer a very great favor on his almost distracted family by at once communicating the same to them or to George W. Orr, Justice of the Peace, Foxburg, Pa. Said James Graham is about six feet high, slim, has light whiskers and mustache, had on a dark brown or grey suit, pretty well worn, and black felt hat.

WAKEFUL.

REMARKS.—The above was left for publication by Mr. John M. Decker, of Parker's Landing, who is in quest of the missing man. The Scrubgrass railroad accident occurring on Friday evening, some apprehension is felt that Mr. G. was a passenger on the fatal train. If so, those who escaped destruction may have noticed him, and can communicate the information to Mr. Orr. Mr. Graham was a coal dealer and had a wife and one child, whose anxiety may be imagined at his mysterious disappearance. The report that only three persons were killed is erroneous. Bystanders can testify that four dead bodies were recovered. There seems to be a discrepancy as to the number of killed and missing between the statement of the conductor and that of some of the passengers. The conductor puts the number at eighteen; one of the passengers said he counted twenty-seven in the car. This would leave five more bodies to be recovered or accounted for. The river should be dragged at once for some further trace. Doubtless those who have lost friends mysteriously will turn their inquiries in this direction.—[ED.

Local Option Law.

[Communicated]

The time is now close at hand when the citizens of Titusville will be called upon to decide by their votes whether this city is to have license granted to its respectable hotels and restaurants, or whether the Local Option Law, with its total abstinence, shall be introduced for a change. Before inflicting such a penance on a large portion of this community, it will be well to reflect and perhaps see what effect such a law would have in the interest of the city and its inhabitants. The fact that hotels and restaurants are a blessing in our midst no one will deny. They are necessary for the traveling public, and for our home inhabitants. The thousands of people who come here from our neighboring towns and cities, the farmer who comes in on a cold, stormy winter day, perhaps half frozen to death, all find these houses open to welcome them and provide them with every comfort they may need. And here we may say it is well that every class of people can find their accommodations at the different class and grades of houses suitable to their rank, customs and habits of life. For instance, if a man can not afford to pay three dollars per day to stop at the Parshall House, he may stop at the Farmer's Hotel, at one dollar and fifty cents per day; or if he has not seventy-five cents to pay for a dinner, he can get one for less money. Now it seems so strange when no one dictates to us what we shall eat as long as we pay for it, that one class of people would set themselves up to be the guardians of another class, and say to them what they shall drink when there is no earthly doubt that one is as able to manage its own affair as the other is to manage it for them. While beer, wines and liquors are known and acknowledged to be good in their place, and very necessary in many instances, I would ask who is the proper person to decide for me neither I should drink or not as long I pay for it. If I do myself an injury by drinking, I would be very foolish and if I was to play with a torpedo, which I ought to know might blow me into eternity, together with innocent neighbors around me, as it has happened of late, I suppose that would be foolish too; but it is not drinking that causes our worst accidents nor our most horrible crimes. It was not a drunkard that assassinated our late President Lincoln; it was not a drunkard that shot James Fisk in New York; Ruloff was not a drunkard, yet he was one of the blackest criminals on record. And does any one suppose that drinking would be restricted if this Local Option Law was passed? No, it would be as impossible to stop men from drinking as it would to stop them from eating. Those that wish to drink would laugh at any such attempt, but what effect would it have? The most probable result would be that instead of people drinking as they now do a glass of beer or wine, instead of stopping at a lager beer saloon on a hot summer day, and refreshing one's self with a good, cool and fresh glass of lager, which seems as natural for a German to want as his bread and butter, (and no small portion of other nationalities are that way inclined,) instead of that refreshing and harmless beverage, the demijohn and the whisky barrel would be most popular. The hotels would have their dark corners, to which every other traveler and guest would be shown, and who like a thief that was going to steal something, would drink far more than he would otherwise have done; or the flask would be every one's companion that wanted to drink, and it would take more police than we have at hand now to watch the club-rooms that are and would be established if this law should be adopted. It would be a cunning trick for the simple-minded, or those that are easily tempted to get led away from bad habits to worse, and surely if officers can not be found to enforce the law that now governs men from getting drunk, it is fair to presume that they could not be found then.

And now I would like to ask every liberal-minded man that has a vote to cast at this election if any interest could be gained for the general business of Titusville if beer, wines and liquors were taken from our respectable hotels and restaurants; if there is any that are not respectable it is easy to close them up and get them away, but if a clean sweep was made it seems more likely to me that one half of our hotels and three-fourths of the restaurants would close up and move away, and hundreds of people that come here now and spend their money with us would not come here then, or if they did they would not stay long. Every property owner would soon find this to be one of those old fogey towns that never was known to progress. We might therefore say that no good would be done, but a great deal of harm. What consolation could be to any one here to see our brewery, which has grown up with the City of Titusville, during the last twelve years, and which has given support to hundreds of people in various ways, and has made business for others very materially increase many thousand dollars, wiped out. It would be a dead loss to us if our business had to be closed. The same can be said of a great number of hotels or restaurants, that are fitted up at a large expense, and would have to be closed up, for it would not pay to run them on the temperance plan.

Those people could sell out at auction and move away, with a great sacrifice, throwing a great many persons out of employment, and this city could indeed get rid of some liberal, and I may say, some very enterprising men. I am one that is as much opposed to intemperance as any man here, and would do as much as any one to keep good order and have the law enforced, which in my opinion is good enough as it is, and I very much doubt this Local Option Law to be constitutional. But if it is, it would certainly be in contact with the liberty of which we boast, and no one can see any justice in rendering thousands of dollars of investments a total loss, and throwing any amount of people out of employ that are now making an honest living, but would perhaps be ruined if they were compelled to quit the business which they carry on in good faith, and on which they have built their future calculations.

JOSEPH HOENIG.

The Local Option Law.

To permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on the third Friday in March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, in every city and county in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors and Judges of Elections in the cities and counties, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license," or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of the proper county, duly certified as required by law; which certificate shall be laid before the Judges of the said Court at the first meeting of said Court after said election shall be held and shall be filed with the other records of the court; and it shall be the duty of Mayors of cities, and Sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for, three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses Provided, That when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the elections provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine, and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of license; and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund, to the holder of such license, the money so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

SECTION 2. That in receiving and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges, and clerks of said election, shall be governed by the laws of this Commonwealth regulating general elections; and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and in attendance upon the elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue any license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said city or county, at any time thereafter, until at an election above provided, a majority shall vote in favor of license; Provided, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists, for the sale of liquors for medicinal purposes: Provided, the citizens of the county of Lebanon shall vote upon the question the third Friday of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Approved March 27, 1872.

MR. I. N. COONS' P. O. News Room, Pleasantville, in the new brick block erected last year by A. Holman, Esq., is finely fitted up and filled with a choice selection of goods pertaining to the News and Stationery trade.

DIED.

WILCOX—At Fredonia, N. Y., yesterday morning, February 14, 1873, J. M. Wilcox, formerly of Titusville.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday, (to-morrow,) February 16.

Business Locals.

THOSE in want of a good boot, call on C. J. Devereux, late with A. E. Mallett, now at No. 10, over Weill's clothing store

REV. E. H. CHAPIN will lecture at Oil City, Love's Opera House, Tuesday evening, February 25th, and at Parshall Opera House in this city, Wednesday evening' February 26th.

THE best selected stock of groceries in Titusville at Fibbs Bros.

SAUER KRAUT, made by a neighboring farmer, very nice. Try it, you will like it, at Fibbs Bros.

CUSTOM BOOTS AND SHOES kept on hand. No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs. C. J. Devereux, successor to A. E. Mallett.

LARGE SIZE Wilder safe for sale cheap. Can be seen at Porter, Moreland & Co.'s. office, Monroe street. C. A. DURFEY.

FINE liquors and wine, bottled porter, and Scotch ale of best brands, at Fibbs' Bros., two doors west of the American Hotel.

PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER, C. J. Devereux, No. 10 Diamond street, up stairs, late with the Boston Shoe Store.

WHALON'S ADVERTISEMENT.—Read it before you lay down this paper.

IF you have a cough or cold try McDonald's Tolu Cough Syrup. Every bottle warranted.

Special Notices.

Titusville Pipe Company.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE TITUSVILLE PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA., June 19, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the company, and any liability incurred by the company, ceases upon the expiration of said twenty-four hours. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the OWNER'S RISK OF LOSS FROM WHATSOEVER CAUSE OCCURRING.

All oil hereafter received by the company which shall be allowed to remain in its tanks longer than one month, shall be subject to an additional charge of one cent per barrel per day from the date of its receipt until its removl.

Receipts will be issued for oil Orders upon the company will not be recognized.

A. B. HOWLAND, Sup't.

1e30dtf

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHURCH RUN PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, PA. July 13, 1872.

On and after June 15th all oil not removed from the Company's Tank within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel per month, or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal. Receipts will be issued for oil received by the company.

nov21tf J. F. CLARK, Secretary.

Office Penn Transportation Company

On and after this date Oils will be received for transportation as follows: Oil under 48 gravity, two per cent.; 48 gravity, and not exceeding 49, three per cent.; oil exceeding 49 gravity will be rejected. Gravity test of oil to be from the top of the oil.

W. H. ABBOTT, Secretary.

aug29tf

Special Notices.

NEW YORK PIPE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK PIPE CO., TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 27, 1872.

Oil is received by this Company for TRANSPORTATION only and NOT FOR STORAGE. It is ready for delivery to the owner within twenty-four hours after its receipt by the Company. Owners of oil are expected to remove it with promptness, and if not so removed, it remains entirely at the owner's risk of loss from whatsoever cause occuring.

All oil received by the Company on and after October 1, 1872, which is not called for within one month from the date of its receipt, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per barrel, and an additional charge of one cent per barrel for each day that it remains beyond one month. These charges to be in addition to transportation charges.

All oil in the custody of the Company October 1, 1872, will be considered as having been received on that date, and will be subject to additional charges as above if not removed before November 1, 1872. This will also apply to all outstanding orders accepted by the Company prior to October 1, 1872.

Hereafter no orders will be accepted or recognized by the Company, but receipts will be issued for all oil received. This change becomes necessary in order that parties holding or buying such oil may know the date of its receipt, and the additional charges then due or which may become due thereon.

A. B. HOWLAND, Engineer and Superintendent.

28sep-dtf

NOTICE.

OCTAVE OIL COMPANY'S OFFICE, January 20th, 1873.

On and after date all orders or receipts for oil already issued or to be issued will be subject to a charge of five (5) cents per barrel for evaporation and waste if the oil is not removed from the company's tank within thirty days from date of receipt or order, and after thirty days one (1) cent per barrel for every six days, or fractional part thereof, until removed.

D. O. WICKAM, Secretary.

22jantf.

Special Notice.

OFFICE OF PENN'A TRANSPORTATION CO., TITUSVILLE, May 1, 1872.

On and after date, all oil not removed from the Company's tanks within thirty (30) days after delivery to them, will be subject to a deduction of five (5) cents per barrel per month or fractional part thereof, from date of receipt by the company until removal, for evaporation and waste. Receipts will be issued for oil delivered to the company. Orders on the company will not be recognized after this day.

WM. WARMCASTLE, Superintendent.

may1dtf

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Mutual Pipe Co., Union Pipe Co., Butler Pipe Co.

MANAGER'S OFFICE, FOXBURG, Pa., January 15, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that on and after February 1, 1873, the above companies will enforce their demurrage charge of one cent per barrel per day in all cases where owners fail to move their oil from the companies' tanks with promptness.

Oil run from wells will be free from the above charge for ten days from date when run. Certificates issued will bear the date when the oil was run. In both cases the charge will begin upon the eleventh day from date of run or certificate issued.

After the certificate is turned in to the company by whom issued the charge will terminate, so long as buyers use all possible diligence in moving or shipping the oil.

Oil in the tanks of the companies February 1st next or certificates out on that date will be treated as run or issued on February 1st, and will be free from the above charge for ten days thereafter.

The above companies receive oil for transportation only. It is therefore necessary that Producers sell or move their oil as soon as possible after it is run, and that Shippers use every effort to ship their oil when purchased, thereby enabling the companies to render the Producers the promptest service in moving oil from their wells.

20jantf. CHAS. P. HATCH, Manager.

New Advertisements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost, on the evening of the 13th inst., a Gent's Gold Hunting Case, Nickle Movement, Independent-second Watch. The above watch was for timing horses. Had three key holes in cap-case. Was plain engine turned. No maker's name in the watch. Thumb push for opening the watch was small and smooth. Supposed to have been lost on Spring street. Return to Citizen's Bank and no questions will be asked or trouble made. feb15tf

FOR SALE CHEAP

Three Hundred and Fifty Feet of 5 3-16 Casing at 50 Cents Per Foot at

H. FREEMAN'S,

PETROLEUM CENTRE.

feb15dtf

TWO NEW HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

In Hammond's Addition. Terms easy. Apply to

C. B. HAMMOND, Chase & Stewart Block

TO RENT.

A part of a fine residence on East Main street, No. 165, upper floor; parlor, two bedrooms, smoking room, dining room and kitchen. Parlor elegantly frescoed. Inquire in premises

11jantf ROMEO BERRA.

SIGN WRITING.

L. H. KING

Recently with

A. TALAMO,

Takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Titusville and vicinity that he has opened a shop, and is prepared to execute all orders in

Plain and Ornamental Sign Writing,

GRAINING AND DECORATING

In an artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to.

Room No. 3, over Goodwin's Restaurant, Spring street.

jan6-tf

$5.00 PER WEEK

pays for FIRST-CLASS BOARD at the Railroad Hotel Hotel and Restaurant. Reference—Any of my regular boarders.

JOHN KANE.

23jantf.

Titusville Steam Bakery!

60 SPRING STREET, TITUSVILLE, - - PENN'A.

Bread, Pies, Cakes and Confectionery,

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

WEDDING AND FANCY CAKES

made to order. Also a complete stock of GROCERIES, and the best brands of FLOUR.

TAKE NOTICE.—Goods delivered to any part of the city Free of Charge.

WM. LOWRIE, Proprietor.

3aprdtf. Successor to the late E. H. Berry.

NOTICE.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. OF PENN'A, PITTSBURGH, February 11th, 1873.

This is to give notice that on the 8th day of February, A. D., 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Franklin F. Fowler, of Titusville, in the County of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to chose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Roger Sherman, Esq., in the City of Titusville, Pa., before L. D. Rogers, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of March, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
feb13-8t U. S. Marshal for said District.

Tubing and Casing.

THOS. T. TASKER, Jr. STEPHEN P. M. TASKER

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,

Pascal Iron Works,

PHILADELPHIA.

TASKER IRON WORKS,

New Castle, Delaware,

OFFICE—Fifth and Tasker streets, Philadelphia.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—15 Gold street, New York.

Trade M T & Co Mark

BRANCH STORE

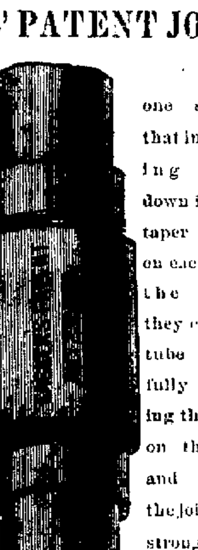
At Titusville,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tube and Casing,

TASKERS' PATENT JOINT



This is an extremely strong joint, particularly adapted to Oil Well Tube. It consists of a socket, tapped taperin, to receive the tube; each end of the socket is tapering to receive rings; these rings are split on one side, so that in screwing them down into the taper threads on each end of the socket, they clasp the tube firmly, fully protecting the screw on the tube, and making the joint much stronger.

Tubing with this Joint Furnished when Designated.

Wrought Iron Welded Tubes,

Plain and Galvanized, one-eighth to eight inches inside diameter.

LAP-WELDED BOILER TUBES,

Made of Best American Charcoal Iron 1½ to 10 inches outside diameter.

Screwing Machines,

And a full assortment of

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS'

TOOLS AND FITTINGS,

Brass and Iron Body Valves and Cocks,

GAS WORKS, LAMP POSTS, &C.

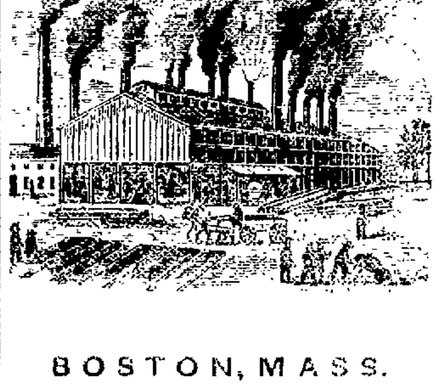
An assortment of Oil Well Supplies at the Branch Store.

Our Oil Well Tubes are tested before leaving our works, with a pressure of 1,200 lbs. to the square inch. Each length is stamped near the screw with our trade mark—the sockets are not.

jan22tf.

NATIONAL

Tube Works Co.,



BOSTON, MASS.

Manufacturers of

LAP-WELDED OIL WELL

Tubing and Casing.

We would call the particular attention of oil[illegible] ers and producers to this make of Tubing and Casing. One of the important features in the manufacture of our Tubing is that the Lap and the Weld are made perfectly straight, smooth and uniform, thereby giving equal and great strength to the tubing throughout.

Each joint carefully inspected, reamed at end and proved with the sockets on a hydraulic pressure of 1,500 pounds to the square inch before shipment.

Each length stamped with our trade mark.

DIAMOND [illegible]

nov17dtf.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 5th, 1873.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between William H. Dewell, William F. House and George K. Thayer, under the firm name of Dewell, House & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Thayer retiring from the business. William H. Dewell and William F. House assume all the liabilities of the late firm, and continue the manufacture of carriages in all its various branches at the old stand, under the firm name of Dewell & House. All persons owing the late firm of Dewell, House & Co. are hereby notified to make immediate payment at the office of Dewell & House.

WM. H. DEWELL,
WM. F. HOUSE,
feb14-d2w GEO. K. THAYER

COMMODIOUS ROOM

FOR RENT,

immediately, over Hoffer's, cor. Main and Franklin street. Inquire on the premises, or at the Gas and Water Co.'s office. feb14-tf

New Advertisements.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

From the County Commissioner's Office for County purposes, for year ending December 31st, 1872.

Assessing expense	$3,223 78	
Attorney for Commissioners	152 74	
Bridge expenses	6,540 27	
Blank books	468 57	
Commonwealth costs	4,003 27	
Clerk of the Courts	588 35	
Court Crier and Tipstaves	1,277 00	
Constables	1,305 72	
County Commissioners	1,500 00	
Clerk for County Commissioners	1,000 00	
County Auditors	450 00	
District Attorney	422 00	
Election expenses	3,953 94	
Fuel for Court House	1,708 88	
House of Refuge (Reform School, Pittsburgh)	1,962 93	
Interest on loan	197 38	
Interest on bonds	20,973 20	
Inquisitions held on the dead	96 29	
Jail expenses, board of prisoners, fuel, gas and repairs	6,032 68	
Janitor to Court House	600 00	
Jury Commissioners	151 04	
Jury, Traverse	6,464 98	
Jury, Grand	1,020 82	
Printing	862 05	
Penitentiary	1,225 00	
Physician to jail	50 00	
Road Views, and damages awarded	1,868 22	
Registering voters	1,312 60	
Refunded taxes and redemptions on unseated land	1,977 27	
Stationery and postage	171 50	
Gas bills for Court House	346 80	
Three new furnaces, and repairing two old ones in Court House	4,500 00	
Miscellaneous bills—Repairs in Court House, indexing and arranging papers in Register's Office, auditing county offices	1,248 05	$77,653 03

Report of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Crawford county, for the year ending December 31, 1872.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Clothing for paupers	$1,856 52	
Clerk for Directors of the Poor	200 00	
Directors' salaries	300 00	
Fuel for Poor House	1,259 94	
Live stock	779 75	
Labor in Poor House	279 00	
Labor on Poor Farm	480 00	
Matron to Poor House	200 00	
Out-door relief	5,405 95	
Provisions	2,478 61	
Physician to Poor House	200 00	
Removing paupers	790 45	
Sup't to Poor House	1,075 00	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont	4,396 56	
One new furnace and repairing old one in Poor House	1,500 00	
Repairing Poor House farm utensils, water pipes, black smithing, insurance, and relief orders	1,590 70	
Building and repairing barns on Poor farm	3,761 85	
Interest on $23,700 bonds issued in 1869 to enlarge Poor House and purchase addition to Poor farm	1,059 00	$28,413 38

RECEIPTS.

Hides sold	30 50	
One horse	90 00	
Hay	27 00	
Corn	130 00	
One steer	60 00	
One old barn	15 00	
Rent	12 00	414 50

PRODUCED.

2,460 bu. (ears) corn, at 35c	868 00	
653 do oats, at 40c	212 00	
530 do potatoes, at 50c	265 00	
185 do turnips, at 60c	111 00	
16 do beans, at $2	32 00	
90 tons hay (estimated) $12	1,080 00	
1,200 heads cabbage, at 6c	72 00	
35 tons corn fodder (estimated) at $5	175 00	
Sundry garden vegetables, valued at	100 00	2,915 00

LIVE STOCK.

Four horses, 15 cows, 8 yearlings, 8 calves, 6 shoats, 1 bear, 1 breeding sow, 50 chickens.

IMPROVEMENTS.

One new barn, 48x52 ft.; 1 shed, 102x18 ft., enclosed for stabling; 1 ice house, 12x18 ft.; 1 tool house, 12x12 ft.; siding taken off all the old barns and hog pens and replaced with new, and battened, and all well painted; 190 ft. of picket fence built; 2,000 feet wooden tile or pipes laid to convey water from spring to house and barns; 1 cistern built in house; 1 new furnace, and one old one repaired in house.

CLOTHING MADE IN POOR HOUSE.

Sixty shirts, 56 chemises, 29 aprons, 5 comforts, 60 dresses, 30 pair pillow slips, 60 sheets, 25 straw ticks, 10 skirts, 31 pairs socks, 31 pairs stockings, 30 towels, 12 sun bonnets, 11 suits for boys.

PAUPERS.

Total number in Poor House during year	172
Number of males	117
Number of females	55
Average number	75
Died during the year	8
Number of insane	21
Number of idiots	1

In compliance with law, we, the undersigned Commissioners of Crawford county, publish our annual report of the receipts and expenditures of said county, together with the Poor Fund account and the House of Employment, for 1872. And we do hereby certify that the foregoing statement is a full and correct exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the county for said year.

HENRY SHAFER, [L. S.]
TITUS RIDGWAY, [L. S.]
GEO. W. WATSON, [L. S.]
County Commissioners.

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

COUNTY ACCOUNT

To am't rec'd of L. L. Lamb, Late Treasurer	4,890 4[illegible]	
do do redem'tn money	297 77	
do do $50,000 bond sold prem. and accrued int.	51,293 75	
do short loans	9,000 00	
do sundry items	1,058 07	
do unseated tax sales	4,706 28	
do road do	3,173 58	
do school do	3,518 49	
do marsh land sales	240 70	
do outstanding of levy of 1871	5,773 13	
do levy of 1872	91,496 53	

CR.

By exonerations of 1871		34 77
do outstanding of 1871, J. W. Hannon		135 50
do Treas'rs com'n on $5,602 86, rec'd of 1871 levy		168 04
do exonerations to collectors, 1872		3,004 69
do commissions to collectors, 1872		1,956 68
do outstanding of levy of 1872		19,692 89
do Treas. com. on $66,781 34, rec'd of 1872 levy		2,003 44
do am't paid for Co. Inst't		161 00
do unseated school tax orders redeemed		2,387 30
do road tax orders redeemed		2,501 54
do marsh land orders redeemed		240 70
do Treas. commission on $4,706 28		141 19
do State tax paid		6,664 39
do Treas. commission on $1,058 07, rec'd from Commissioners		31 74
do do on $451,203 75, received from bonds		1,538 81
do Co. orders redeemed		89,842 84
do bal. in favor of Co		36,529 28
	$175,448 78	$175,448 78

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

POOR FUND.

To am't poor levy of 1872	26,015 53	
To bal. in favor of Treasurer	2,967 83	

CR.

By commis'ns to Collectors		1,300 78
By Treas. commis'ns on $24,714 75, received of levy		711 44
By poor orders redeemed		26,941 14
	$28,983 36	$28,983 36

L. H. METCALF, Treasurer, in account with Crawford County.

DR.

DOG FUND.

To amount rec'd from L. L. Lamb, late Treasurer	$3,090 90	
" " outstanding of levy of 1871	719 3[illegible]	
" " levy of 1872	4,309 60	

CR.

By exonerations of 1871		68 65
Outstanding of 1871		36 00
Treasurer's commissions on $674 5[illegible], rec'd of 1871 levy		20 24
Exonerat'ns to Collectors, '72		150 00
Commissions " '72		89 46
Outstanding of levy of 1872		2,307 00
Treasurer's commission on $1,759 40, rec'd of 1872 levy		58 78
Dog orders redeemed		5,389 40
Balance due dog fund		18 77
	$8,128 29	$8,128 29

OUTSTANDING TAX OF 1871.

J. W. Hannon, 1st Ward, Meadville	$225 27

OUTSTANDING TAX OF 1872

*P B Childs, Athens Tp	$308 75
*S T Devoll, Beaver Tp	564 95
M Smith, Blooming Valley	226 71
Wm Corey, Centreville	266 13
*D M Devore, Cochranton	198 25
*W H Montague, Conneaut	310 76
*A B Carr, Cussewago	749 45
Silas Woods, Greenwood	1,606 25
*Henry DeKoss, Hayfield	326 10
Alex Kidd, Mead	2,062 01
*M M Meyler, Meadville, 1st Ward	1,479 53
Jas Shartle, 2d " "	2,133 66
*H G Bates, Oil Creek	1,273 24
Giles Sanford, Oil Cr'k Boro	468 12
*D M Radle, Randolph	663 56
*S T Hallock, Riceville	123 00
*J W Spencer, Rockdale	982 11
J S Kean, Sadsbury	717 48
*G H [illegible]ing, Spring Boro	207 53
R H Smith, Steuben	905 11
S T McCray, Summit	251 77
L P Scoville, Titusville	4,780 47
*D M M'Call, Townville	223 70
J M Ledort, Troy	1,086 77
H Davis, Union	632 07
*P Callahan, Vallonia	86 96
*J C Mosher, Venango Boro	90 48
*A Lewis Vernon	270 23

*Since paid.

The foregoing amounts for 1872 include all exonerations and commissions.

ASSETS.

Am't in hands of Treasurer	$33,564 45
Outstanding of 1871	135 50
" 1872	19,693 89

New Advertisements.

Due from John Harper for support of son at Dixmont Hospital	653 58	
S Newton Pettis " "		
A Wightman	112 00	
Wm Davis, " " Mrs. Woodruff	337 29	
H Steel, " " Son	429 78	
F W Ellsworth, in 1870	272 12	
" " 1871	532 10	
" " 1872	1,225 00	
LIABILITIES.		
County orders outstanding		$3,036 77
" bonds		359,2[illegible]6 67
	$57,006 04	$362,272 44
Liabilities over assets		$305,266 40

We, the undersigned Auditors of Crawford county, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do certify that we met at the Commissioner's Office, in the City of Meadville, on the 6th day of January, 1873, and did audit, adjust and settle the several accounts required of us by law, and that the several accounts here entered are correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief. In testimony whereof, witness our hands and seals this 26th day of January, 1873.

F. H. BEMIS, [L. S.]
D. D. WILLIAMS, [L. S.]
ROB'T. WILSON [L. S.]
Auditors.

MORNING HERALD NEWS AGENTS.

T. C. Wilson & Co., P. O. News Room, Titusville
C. V. Boughton....News Room, Parshall House
B. N. Hurd......Book Store, West Spring street
Wray Bros...Book Store, North Franklin street
I. L. Weil.....Book Store, North Franklin street
W. Lee.......Book Store, South Franklin street
Riley & Sargent.........O. C. & A. R. R. Trains
B. A. Whitney...Franklin Branch R. R. Trains
Joshua Noyes.......P. O. News Room, Pioneer
R. P. Dawson & Co..............News Room, Pioneer
A. W. Merrick....P. O. News Room, Shamburg
John Donohue.................News Boy, Shamburg
C. C. Wicker.....P. O. News Room, Pet. Centre
Evans & Dawson....P. O. News Room, Tidioute
S. S. Barclay...............News Room, Tidioute
John Connelly...............News Boy, Tidioute
I. C. Wells..................News Room, Triumph
A. J. Ford...................News Room, Fagundus
J. W. Jones..........P. O. News Room, Fagundus
Ormston & Hosey..........News Room, Oil City
Porterfield & Fulmer, P. O News Room, Oil City
R. Spalsbury......P. O. News Room, Rouseville
A. E. Tyson.................News Room, Rouseville
Barlow & Son..................News Room, Corry
J. E. Coleman....News Room, Parkers Landing
McLaughlin Bros., News Room, Parkers Landing
J. M. Place....P. O. News Room, St. Petersburg
Crawford & Palm....News Room, Antwerp City
Whitcomb & Bone..........News Room, Foxburg
Cram & Dimick.......P. O. News Room, Petrolia
W. H. Shull...............News Room, Petrolia
E. S. Harvey...............News Room, Petrolia
T. P. Brown.......News Room, Lawrenceburg
George Allen...............News Room, Franklin
J. H. Shriver.........News Room, New London
J. H. Smith & Son...........................Franklin
M. S. Staples...................................Franklin
H. C. Heineman..............News Room, Butler
J. B. Rouse..............News Room, Union City
Wageman & Sink.........News Room, Hydetown
C. C. Morian.......P. O. News Room, South West
D. W. Bailey.........P. O. News Room, Pithole
J. E. Cunningham........News Room, Kane City
J. N. Coon.......P. O. News Room, Pleasantville
J. P. Albee...............News Room, Ruggville
E. M. Dunn.................News Room, Oashup

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THROAT, LUNG,

AND

CHEST DISEASES,

Catarrh, Asthma, Liver and Kidney complaints, Nervous and General Debility exclusively and most successfully treated by

Dr. Von Moschzisker,

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TIFFT HOUSE, BUFFALO,

Four days each week,

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. Von Moschzisker, the only regularly educated physician of position in the medical profession who advertises his profession, and can refer to the best physicians in the country as regards his standing skill, and the works he has published on the Nature and Treatment of the above Maladies. He can also refer to the press of Philadelphia, Rochester and Buffalo, as to his success in the Medical and Operative treatment of those Diseases. His Cures and Surgical Operations were well known to the editors, as well as the reputation he has for years enjoyed previous to his adopting the mode of making himself known by advertising. His references to citizens who have been treated by him in every city he has visited, are of the highest order, and can be examined at his rooms.

Buffalo References.

The undersigned, after satisfying ourselves of Dr. Von Moschzisker's skill and the estimation in which he is held in cities he has visited before coming to Buffalo, have been for some time under his care, and are so well pleased with his success in our own cases, and his method of treating the several diseases he makes a specialty of, as to cordially recommend him to all needing his professional care.

D. H. MULLER, Pastor Grace M. E. Church.
ROBERT PALEN, Bradstreet's Commercial Agency.
JOHN V. TIFFT, G. W. Tifft, Sons & Co.
W. V. SIERETT, County Treasurer's office
A. L. SMITH, firm Smith, Lapham & Co.
JOHN TOPPING, U. S. Express office.
JACOB MOORE, American Express Co.
C. A. MARVIN, firm Ray & Marvin.
N. OTTENOT.
JOHN KELLY, Alderman.
WM. WESTON, Supt. Penitentiary.
JOHN H. TRYON, N. Y. C. R. R, Erie street.
M. A. WHITNEY, 476 Franklin street.
D. ROSENAU, 320 Franklin street.
DR. J. R. WETHERILL, 63 Niagara street.
CHAS. A. GOULD, Sirrett & Chester.
JOSEPH MARSH, N. Y. C. R. R., Exchange street.
E. A. DARLING, 416 Main street.
JACOB RUDOLPF, 577 Main street.
SAM. W. WINCHESTER, Pratt & Co.
L. SCHWARTZ, 363 Main street.
L. B. ROBE, 29 Central Wharf.
H. A. BRIGGS, 143 Morgan street.
D. RANSOM, 135 and 137 Main street.
HARRY HERSEE 25 Linwood avenue.

To Whom it May Concern.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Philadelphia, take pleasure in certifying that Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker has been a resident of our city for some years, during which he has acquired a distinguish reputation as a practitioner in diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat. He has also, during some time past, been Professor and Clinical Operator in one of our medical institutions. Having made known to us that he proposes to visit other cities and the Canadas, in order to enlarge his already extensive experience, and afford those persons who need his services and cannot leave home an opportunity of consulting him, we recommend him to the cordial support of the press and the confidence of the communities he may see fit to visit. We willingly thus endorse him, that he may not be placed by those to whom he is a stranger, in the category of traveling physicians; and that he may at once command that confidence which is his due without the otherwise necessarily prolonged residence in each place.

M. McMICHAEL, Mayor of the city.
E. W. DAVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pa.
J. W. FORNEY, editor Press.
J. E. KINGSLEY, Continental.
CHAS. McCLINNOCK, Morning Post.
P. C. ELLMAKER, U. S. Marshal
J. W. GRASON, Mercury.
ROBERT MORRIS.
GEO. N. LANMAN.
A. E. WELCH.
A. W. McCLURE, Member of Congress.
CHAS. E. WARBURTON, Evening Telegraph.
E. L. FETHERSTONE, Evening Bulletin.
JAMES ROSS SNOWDON, State Senator.
ROBT. EDEN BROWN, Attorney.

The original, signed by the entire press and numerous well-known citizens, with other credentials, can be examined at his rooms.

25jan3m.

NOTICE.

A GOOD BOOKKEEPER AND BUSINESS MANAGER,

whose time is partially engaged, can be found by addressing the undersigned. The best of references. Address H. A. HUTSON.

feb3-tf

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OIL WELL BROKER,

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ON GOOD NOTES,

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

The Morning Herald.

Which is Best?

BY CASSIE.

This world is dark and dreary,
When we make it so;
This world is bright and cheerful,
When we take it so.

Our friends are cold and distant
Whene'er we doubt them;
Our friends are true and loving
Whene'er we trust them.

Is it best to live in the dark,
Doubting day by day,
Or live in the light of Love
Trusting day by day?

Religious.

God values men according to what they have come through.

When the heart is cleft to its core there is no speech or language.

The earth does not bring forth until the blow rends it.

Our homes should be as holy as our churches, to say the least.

Reprove thy friend privately: commend him publicly.—[*Solon.*

Conscience warns us as a friend before it punishes us as a judge.—[*Stanislaus.*

Persecution often does *in this life* what the last day will do completely—separate the wheat from the tares.

There are no songs comparable to the songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the prophets, and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach.—*Milton.*

Remember how many have stood before God and man as surely as thou dost, and yet have fallen and have been overthrown horribly.—*John Bradford.*

If you come to the Holy Scripture with growth in grace, and with aspirations for yet higher attainments, the book grows with you, grows upon you.—*Spurgeon.*

Prayer is the highest form of love and trust exercised in the ripest, chiefest and best part of a man's nature, toward the best and sweetest, and most loving of beings.

If we thoroughly examine, we shall find that pride, policy and power are *three* principal ingredients in all the disturbance of a church.

Begin every day with prayer. It is the golden key that unlocks heaven to pour down blessings on you. End every day with prayer. It is the same golden key that locks you up under heaven's protection.

Repentance hath a purifying power, and every fear is of a cleansing nature; but those penitential clouds must still be kept dropping; one shower will not suffice, for repentance is not one single action, but a course.—*South.*

Profane swearing is abominable. Vulgar language is disgusting. Loud laughter is impolite. Inquisitiveness is offensive. Tattling is mean. Telling a falsehood is contemptible. Ignorance is disgraceful and laziness is shameful.

Many of the members of our churches are honorary members. They don't go to prayer meetings; they don't attend the Sabbath school; they don't add to the life of the church; they are passengers on the Gospel ship; they bear no burdens, add no strength; their names are on our books; they are honorary members.

Oh, the little things which put some workers out of temper and out of heart! Oh, the looks or not looks, the words or the silence, that will some spirits give up any grace. "Forbearing one another" seems to have gone out of fashion with many people. "Forgiving one another, even as God for Christ sake hath forgiven you," is forgotten.

The late venerable Dr. Alexander, of Princeton, when criticising a sermon of one of his students, remarked that it had no hooks in it by which to catch the sinner's verb which is used by them in reference to unprofitable conversation, that the sound of the millstone is heard, but no meal is seen. So it is with many sermons.

I do not admire in a man the extreme of one virtue, as of valor, if I do not see at the same time the extreme of the opposite virtue, as in Epaminodas, who had the extreme of valor and the extreme of gentleness. For otherwise this character would not rise, but fall, by the excess of the one side. A man shows true greatness, not by touching one extreme, but by touching both at once, and filling up the interval.—*Pascal.*

I seldom come to the conclusion of a week but my mind is struck with the rapidity with which it has flown. Quickly has it been told up, but it can never be told again. I am hastening toward eternity as fast as time can carry me. Oh! how foolish to be engrossed by the world when I have a precious soul so worthy of my deep regard! If the thought of dying were oftener before us sinful things would lose their deceitful influence.—*Rowland Hill.*

There is hardly any one thing bearing upon the peace, growth and usefulness of our churches which should so claim our earnest and prayerful consideration as that of minorities. It is the source of untold troubles, depression and losses to our churches every year. We all know that a few members of a church, or even a single person, unscrupulous in the employment of means to gain an end, by constant agitation can disturb the peace and retard the progress of any church.

Truth and Christian patience is not vainglorious; it is not void of faith; is associated with humility; is powdered and salted with obedience to all God's Commandments; is garnished with hope of the life to come; with modesty, with soberness, with gravity; with wisdom, with love, not only of our friends and lovers, but also of our slanderers, of our backbiters, of our mockers and scorners, of our oppressors and robbers, and most cruel enemies.—*Roger Hutchinson.*

When the first gray hairs become visible when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on and not back.—*F. W. Robertson.*

He who thinks he is humble is probably the proudest man in the place. But there are some men in whom self-consciousness is so uppermost, and so evidently powerful, that you can see it in almost everything they do. It is their struggle, if they are Christians, to keep it down; but it will come up in the form of being very easily annoyed because they are overlooked in some good work, or in being easily irritated because they fancy that somebody is opposing them, when probably that somebody never thought of them.—*Spurgeon.*

It is the solemn thought connected with middle life that life's last business is begun in earnest; and, it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn of feeling, it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year has passed, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave.—*F. W. Robertson.*

Boots and Shoes.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to his friends and customers and to the public generally, that he has received a large and fine stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which he will sell at exceedingly low prices.

To ladies especially he would respectfully say that he has a very fine and well selected stock of the elegant and greatly celebrated

E. C. Burt Shoes,

Also, of the superb

Vroman & Bowers Shoes.

These articles cannot be surpassed by any manufacturer in the country, and will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The lovers of "such a gem of a shoe" will do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere. Respectfully,

ABRAM EINSTEIN,
35 Spring street.

☞Custom work and repairing done as heretofore. 16mayt.

Russ & Davidson,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Carpets

OIL CLOTHS, COCOA MATTING,

WHITE AND CHECK MATTING,

ALL WIDTHS.

Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room

SETS.

Undertaking promptly attended to by a practical Undertaker. Metallic Caskets, Cases and Coffins, of all sizes, constantly on hand. A splendid Hearse for funeral attendance

☞Two doors from the Opera House, East Spring street, Titusville, Pa. moh24tf.

Titusville Manufacturing Company.

TITUSVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Engines, Boilers, Drilling Tools,

AND

Oil Well Supplies, Patent Steel Jars, &c.

BUILDERS OF IRON TANKS AND STILLS.

OUR NEW STYLE OF ENGINE,

Superior to an[y in t]he Market. Agents for the celebrated

BLAKE PUMP, C[...]ER CHECK VALVE, BLY ADJUSTER,

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DEALERS IN

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WARING'S AIR [C]OMPRESSOR

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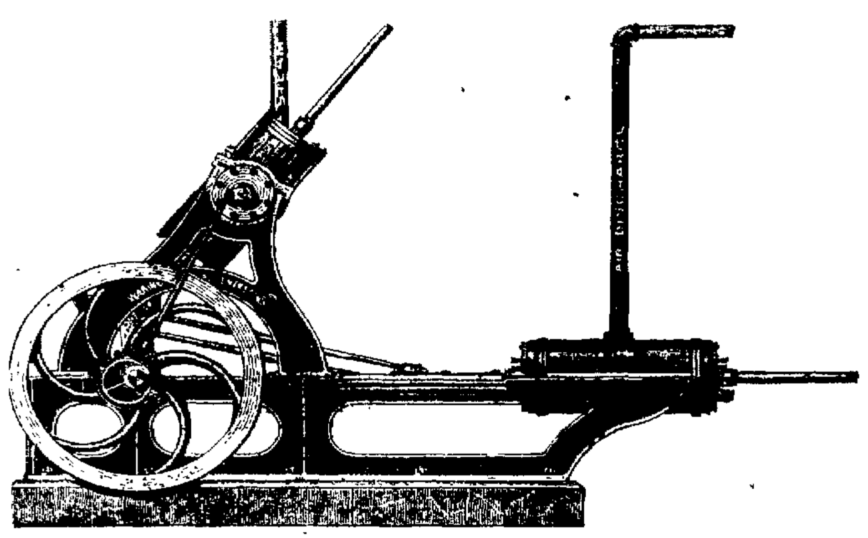

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WARING & PARKE,

Engineers, 133 Center street, New York, or

C. W. McLEAN,

Parshall House, Titusville, Penn'a.

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The Roberts

Petroleum Torpedo Company.

Office at the Red Planing Mill,

CORNER OF PINE AND SECOND STREETS,

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Cash Required on Delivery.

LIST OF AGENTS.

Dist.
1. JAMES P. THOMAS—Church Run and Octave Districts.
2. C. A. NIMS—Shamburg, Pleasantville, Pithole, Cash Up and Bean Farm. Office at Pleasantville.
3. THOMAS ROACH—Pioneer, Petroleum Centre to Columbia Farm.
4. JAMES SANDERS—Tarr Farm, Rouseville, Oil City, Oleopolis, and Bredeusburg. Offices at Tarr Farm and Oil City.
5. E. T. GOODRICH—Franklin, Reno and Bully Hill Districts. Office, new Exchange Bank Building, Franklin.
6. R. W. REDFIELD—Foster Farm, Mount Hope, Coal City, Scrubgrass and Allegheny River to Emlenton. Office, Scrubgrass.
7. GEO. IRWIN, J. W. VINCENT—St. Petersburg, Antwerp, Turkey City and vicinity. Office, St. Petersburg Hotel.
8. F. H. STEPHENSON, C. HELFRUGER—Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg and vicinity. Office, Parkers Landing; residence, Emlenton.
9. LEVI MASON—Bear Creek, Petrolia, Fairview and vicinities. Office, Parker's Landing.
10. J. W. LYONS—Enterprise, [Colorado New London Tracts and Clapp Farm.
11. E. C. BEARDSLEY—Tidioute and Fagundas Districts.

F. F. COOK—West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. Address, Parkersburg, West Virginia. nov25tf

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CARPETS,

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JUST RECEIVED.

Also Mattings of All Widths.

I have a choice new stock of

Domestic Goods,

Table Linens, Towelings, &c.

Please call and examine my goods and

COMPARE PRICES!

GEO. R. OLIVER.

New Store on Franklin Street.

ALBERT SACHEN,

AGENT,

Merchant Tailor,

Has opened a

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

ESTABLISHMENT

At No. 6 Franklin Street,

(Birdseye and Bassett's Old Stand),

And will offer a complete stock of French, English and German Goods of the best quality and latest patterns. Also, a complete stock of

Trunks, Satchels, Valises

and Gents' Furnishing

Goods.

Mr. Sachen is a cutter of over twenty years' experience, and will give all orders his personal supervision, thereby securing to his customers suits that will not fail to satisfy both in style and price. no20tf

Railroads.

OIL CREEK & ALLEGHENY R R

SOUTHWARD TRAINS—NOV. 3, 1872.

Stations.	1st Class. 4	2	10	6	2d Class. 12	20
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
CORRY..DE	6:10	10:55	1:40	6:20	......	7:50
Summit	*6:30	*11:21	*1:57	*6:39	......	8:30
Spartansbg	6:40	11:30	†2:06	*6:46	......	9:00
Glynden	*6:51	†11:41	*2:17	*6:56	......	9:17
Centreville	7:00	11:51	2:26	7:03	......	9:35
Tryonville	†7:09	11:59	†2:34	*7:10	......	10:10
Myer's Sw.	*7:18	*12:09	*2:44	*7:18	......	10:35
Hydetown	7:21	12:11	†2:47	*7:21	......	10:45
TITUS... AR	7:30	†12:20	2:55	7:30	......	11:10
TITUS... DE	7:37	12:40	3:05	7:38	5:50	11:35
Miller Farm	7:57	1:00	3:30	7:55	6:30	12:10
Shaffer	8:02	*1:04	*3:35	*7:58	6:47	12:15
Pioneer	8:10	1:14	3:47	8:08	7:05	12:35
PET C'R. AR	8:17	1:20	3:55	8:15	*7:16	12:47
PET C'R. DE	8:20	1:23	3:57	8:18	7:40	1:00
Columbia	8:27	1:30	*4:04	......	8:00	1:10
Tarr Farm	8:30	1:34	4:07	†8:30	8:05	1:20
Rynd Farm	8:35	1:40	*4:12	†8:35	8:15	1:40
Rouseville	8:41	1:45	4:17	8:45	8:25	2:00
McClintock	†8:45	1:48	*4:20	†9:00	8:30	*2:05
OIL C'TY AR	9:00	2:00	4:30	......	9:00	2:30
OIL C'TY DE	9:05	2:30	......	......	9:30	3:15
Imperial	†9:08	†2:35	......	......	9:47	†3:20
Rockwood	†9:17	†2:43	......	......	10:10	†3:35
Walnut B'd	†9:26	†2:52	......	......	10:28	*3:51
Oleopolis	9:33	2:58	......	......	10:45	4:10
Henry's B'd	†9:37	†3:03	......	......	10:53	*4:23
Eagle Rock	9:43	3:07	......	......	11:05	†4:30
President	9:47	†3:11	......	......	11:11	†4:35
Hunter	*10:00	†3:24	......	......	11:35	*5:02
Tionesta	10:08	3:32	......	......	12:08	5:20
Jamison	†10:13	†3:36	......	......	12:17	*5:28
Dawson	†10:17	*3:41	......	......	12:26	*5:37
Hickory	10:27	3:51	......	......	1:10	†5:58
Trunkeyville	10:36	4:00	......	......	1:30	6:18
TIDI'UT AR	10:53	4:15	......	......	1:55	6:50
TIDI'UT DE	10:55	4:17	......	......	2:30	7:00
Magee's	†11:05	†4:29	......	......	2:50	*7:17
Cobham	†11:11	†4:35	......	......	3:00	*7:28
Thompson's	†11:20	†4:43	......	......	3:20	*7:40
Penn' House	†11:26	*4:50	......	......	3:35	*7:52
Dunns Eddy	*11:30	†4:53	......	......	3:42	*7:57
IRVINE.T'N	11:38	5:00	......	......	3:55	8:10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 16 leaves Corry at 5:10 p. m.; Spartansburg 5:55; Centerville 6:21; Tyronville 6:33; Hydetown 6:50, and arrive at Titusville at 7:00 p. m.

NORTHWARD TRAINS.

Stations.	1st Class. 5	3	1	2d Class. 9	19	11
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
IRVINE..DE	......	11:58	5:20	......	5:45	7:50
Dunn's Eddy	......	†12:06	*5:28	......	*6:00	8:05
Penn' House	......	*12:10	†5:32	......	*6:05	8:15
Thompson's	......	†12:17	†5:40	......	*6:18	8:32
Cobham	......	†12:25	†5:47	......	*6:31	8:45
Magee's	......	†12:31	†5:53	......	*6:41	8:55
TIDI'UT AR	......	12:43	6:04	......	7:00	9:15
TIDI'UT DE	......	12:45	6:05	......	7:10	9:35
Trankeyvile	......	1:00	6:18	......	7:40	10:05
Hickory	......	1:10	†6:30	......	†7:57	10:27
Dawson	......	*1:19	†6:39	......	*8:15	10:45
Jamison	......	†1:24	*6:44	......	†8:25	10:55
Tionesta	......	1:30	6:49	......	8:33	11:16
Hunter	......	*1:37	†6:57	......	*8:50	11:35
President	......	†1:50	†7:09	......	†9:07	11:58
Eagle Rock	......	1:54	7:14	......	9:14	12:07
Henry's B'd	......	†1:59	*7:17	......	*9:20	12:15
Oleopolis	......	2:04	7:23	......	9:33	12:35
WalnutBend	......	†2:09	*7:29	......	*9:50	12:47
Rockwood	......	†2:18	†7:38	......	†10:10	1:03
Imperial	......	†2:24	†7:45	......	10:28	1:22
OIL C'TY AR	......	2:30	7:50	......	10:35	1:35
OIL C'TY DE	6:00	3:00	7:55	9:30	11:15	2:00
McClintock	†6:10	†3:11	†8:07	†9:42	*11:30	2:15
Rouseville	6:13	3:15	8:10	9:46	11:45	2:20
Rynd Farm	†6:17	3:20	†8:15	9:53	11:55	2:30
Tarr Farm	6:22	3:26	8:21	10:00	12:10	2:40
Columbia	†6:25	3:30	8:26	†10:05	12:20	2:45
PET CEN AR	6:30	3:37	8:33	10:13	12:30	2:55
PET CEN DE	6:32	3:40	8:37	10:17	12:47	3:05
Pioneer	†6:39	3:47	†8:43	10:25	1:14	3:15
Shaffer	*6:47	*3:57	*8:52	*10:36	*1:30	3:35
Miller Farm	6:52	4:03	8:56	10:43	1:45	4:03
TITUSV. AR	7:10	4:25	9:15	11:05	2:20	5:00
TITUSV. DE	7:30	4:35	9:20	11:10	3:05	......
Hydetown	7:40	4:47	9:30	11:21	3:25	......
Myers' Sw	*7:42	*4:50	*9:33	*11:24	3:41	......
Tryonville	7:52	5:00	†9:43	11:35	4:00	......
Centreville	8:01	5:09	†9:51	†11:51	4:20	......
Glynden	†8:10	†5:18	*10:00	*12:01	4:35	......
Spartansb'g	8:20	5:29	10:11	†12:13	5:00	......
Summit	*8:36	*5:41	*10:21	*12:32	5:41	......
CORRY..AR	8:50	6.00	10:40	12:40	6:20	......
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Train No. 15 leaves Titusville at 8:00 p. m., and arrives at Corry at 9:53 p. m.

(*) Trains do not stop. (†) Stop on Signal. (‡) Stop for meals.

Trains 5 and 6 run daily. All other trains daily except Sundays.

N. B.—No. 9 runs as Express train between Titusville and Corry.

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING-CAR TRAINS.

No. 4—Direct from New York without change.
No. 1—Direct to New York without change.
No. 5—Direct from Pittsburgh without change.
No. 6—Direct to Pittsburgh without change.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE DIVISION.

O. C. & A. R. RAILWAY.

18	22	Stations.	17	21
P. M.	A. M.	Leave. Arrive.	P. M.	P. M.
2:00	8:10	UNION CITY	12:40	8:45
†2:32	8:55	Lakeville	†11:52	†8:00
2:40	9:05	Lincolnville	11:40	7:50
2:55	9:22	Ricoville	11:25	7:32
3:12	9:40	Nobles	11:05	7:15
3:20	9:50	Junction	10:55	7:00
†3:25	†9:55	Tryonville	†10:50	†6:55
*3:44	*10:15	Myers' Switch	*10:35	*6:40
†3:50	†10:25	Hydetown	†10:25	†6:31
4:05	10:45 AR	Titusville	10:10	6:05
4:25	11.05 DE		9.50	5:30
4:53	11:45	Miller Farm	9:10	4:55
5:05	11:51	Shaffer	8:55	4:30
5:20	12:05	Pioneer	8:40	4:10
5:30	12:20 AR	Petroleum Centre	8:30	3:55
5:40	12:30 DE		8:17	3:37
5:50	12:40	Columbia	8:00	3:15
6:00	12:50	Tarr Farm	7.50	3:05
6:10	1:05	Rynd Farm	7:40	2:55
6:20	1:15	Rouseville	7:25	2:45
6:25	1:20	McClintock	7:20	2:40
6:45	1:35 AR	OIL CITY DE	7:00	2:20
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

(†) Stop on signal. (*) Do not stop.

Trains 17 and 18 run on Sundays between Titusville and Union City.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. J. HEPBURN, Assistant Sup't.

PITHOLE VALLEY RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1872, trains will run as follows:

Northward 4	2	NAME OF STATIONS.	Southward 1	3
P M	A M		A M	P M
3:48	10:17	Ar......Pithole City......De	8:36	1:13
3:36	10:05	Prather's Mill	8:44	1:21
3:30	9:58	Woods	8:52	1:29
3:22	9:51	Bonnetts	8:58	1:36
3:08	9:36	De......Oleopolis......Ar	9:12	1:53
P M	A M		A M	P M

J. T. BLAIR, Sup't.
HENRY WICKHAM, Ticket Agent, Pithole, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., NOVEMBER 3rd, 1872.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

SOUTHW'D.	Buff. Exp.	Day Exp.	Night Exp.	O.C. Ac.	Pa'kr Ac.
	p m	a m	p m	p m	a m
Titusville	12 40	7 37	7 05	3 05	...
Petrol'm Centre	1 20	8 20	7 52	3 57	...
Oil City	2 15	9 15	8 45	4 20	...
South Oil City	2 30	9 30	9 00	4 40	7 15
Franklin	2 50	9 55	9 30	5 05	7 43
Foxburg	4 28	11 47	12 00m	7 26	8 36
Parker	4 45	12 00m	12 12am	7 37	10 05
Brady's Bend	5 25	1 15pm	1 15	8 30	10 15
Kittaning	6 27	2 35	3 10	....	a m
West Penn Jun.	7 10	3,40	4 15	....	....
Pittsburgh	8 30	5 20	6 30	....	....
	p m	p m	a m		
NORTHW'D.	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m
Pittsburgh	8 00	1 10	9 30	....	....
West Penn Jun.	9 38	2 35	11 34	....	....
Kittanning	10 20	3 25	12 27am	....	....
Brady's Bend	11 21	4 30	2 00	6 50am	....
Parker	12 00m	5 10	2 53	7 42	6 20
Foxburg	12 12pm	5 20	3 10	7 55	6 32
Franklin	2 08	7 16	5 07	10 28	8 36
South Oil City	2 30	7 35	5 35	10 50	9 00
Oil City	2 45	7 45	5 45	11 00	..
Petrol'm Centre	3 37	8 33	6 30	12 30pm	..
Titusville	4 25	9 15	7 10	2 20	..
	p m	p m	a m	p m	

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Sup't.

A. & G. RAILWAY.

June 3, 1872.

EASTWARD.

	Meadville.	Corry.	Salamanca.
No. 6 (Mail)	12:45 p m	3:05 p m	6.25 p m
No. 8, Express	8:15 p m	9:40 p m	11:35 p m
No. 12, Express	11:27 p m	12:48 p m	2:25 p m

WESTWARD.

	Corry.	Union.	M'dville.	Clevel'd.
No 1	1:15 a m	1:38 a m	2:40 am	7.00 a m
No. 3	12:48 a m	1:12 a m	2:15 pm	6:55 p m
No 5	8:50 a m	9:25 a m	10:50 a m	2:30 pm
No. 7	1:40 a m	2:35 a m	5:00 a m	10:45 am

H. F. SWEETZER Manager.
C. W. BRADLEY, Sup't, Meadville, Pa.

L. S. & M. S. RAILWAY.

FRANKLIN DIVISION.

SUNDAY, October 27.

WESTWARD TRAINS.

Oil City.	Franklin.	Ashtabula.	Cleveland.
7 00 a m	7 34 a m	11 10 a m	2 20 p m
2 35 p m	3 25 p m	....	....
4 45 p m	5 30 p m	....	....

EASTWARD TRAINS.

Cleveland.	Ashtabula.	Franklin.	Oil City.
....	....	8 11 a m	8 25 a m
7 45 a m	10 00 a m	2 16 p m	2 50 p m
....	....	6 30 p m	7 15 p m

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Oct. 27, 1872, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows:

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	Phil'a.	Warren.	Corry.	Erie.
Mail	11:40 pm.	4:55 pm.	6:20 pm.	7:55 pm.
Erie Expr's	12:40 pm	4:55 pm.	6:15 am.	7:45 am.
Warren Accommod'n		7:30 am.	8:58 am.	10.18 am.
Erie Accommodation		1:10 pm.	2:35 pm.	4:10 pm.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	Erie.	Corry.	Warren.	Phil'a.
Mail	11:35 am.	1:20 pm.	2:30 pm.	6.55 am.
Erie Expr's	9:05 pm.	10:45 pm.	11.52 pm.	3:30 pm.
W'r'n Acc'n	4:20 pm.	6:10 pm.	7:30 pm.	——
Erie Acc'n.	8:25 am.	10:50 am.	12:30 pm.	——

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West, with west bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. eastand west, and at Corry with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation East at Corry and West at Corry and Irvineton with O. C. & A. R. R. W.

The Mountain Local Freight East and West carry passengers between Irvineton and Kane.

Elmira Mail and Niagara Express make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north and south.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

WM. A. BALDWIN Gen'l Supt.

FRANKLIN BRANCH R R

OIL CITY TO MEADVILLE—June 3, 1872.

TRAIN.	Oil City.	Franklin.	Meadville.
No. 42	8:55 a. m.	9:17 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
" 48	10:00 a. m.	11:20 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
" 41	3:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
" 50	4:15 p. m.	5:02 p. m.	7:20 p. m.
" 46	9:00 p. m.	9:47 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
TRAIN.	Meadville.	Franklin.	Oil City.
No. 47	6 00 a. m.	8:32 a. m.	9:30 a. m.
" 41	6:49 a. m.	8:04 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
" 49	9:00 a. m.	12:05 p. m.	1:35 p. m.
" 43	12:35 p. m.	1:59 p. m.	2:25 p. m.
" 45	3:30 p. m.	5:45 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 only are first-class trains. No. 47 starts from Water street.

H. F. SWEETZER, Manager.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office 60 Franklin Street,

(First door south of Titusville Manufacturing Co.'s, Titusville, Pa.,)

General forwarders of Money, Jewelry, Valuables, Merchandise and Produce. Drafts, Notes, Bills and accounts promptly collected at all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canadas.

Only Direct Line to Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South.

Direct line to all points in the Oil Regions. Messengers on all trains.

Wagons of the Company call at any part of the city upon orders being left on Call Book at the office.

may25tf O. G. ROBINSON, Agent.

BUFFALO, CORRY & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3, 1872.

Acc.	Mail	Ex*	STATIONS.	Ex*	Mail	Acc.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	Dep. Arr.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3:45	6:05	12:20	Buffalo	1:35	10:35	5:30
6:50	8:50	2:55	Brocton	12:05	8:45	3:50
8:10	9:30	3:05	Maryville	11:26	8:05	2:55
10:05	11:00	5:10	Corry	9:30	6:15	1:15
....	12:40	7:03	Titusville	7:30	4:35	11:10
....	7:30	5:30	Pittsburgh	9:30	8:00	....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Corry, (Oil Creek, June,) Brocton.
Way Freight......6:30 am. 10:40 am.
Through Freight......5:10 pm. 9:20 pm.
Brocton. Corry (O. C. J.)
Through Freight......7:00am. 10:40 am.
Way Freight......12:05 pm. 4:05 pm.
*Runs daily, including Sundays

Miscellaneous.

TITUSVILLE POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1872.

MAILS ARRIVE.			MAILS CLOSE.
1:15 pm,	....	Albany	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	[illegible]	7:00 am, 10:45 pm, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	3:30 pm	Boston	10:45 am. 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Cleveland	7:00 a m, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	5:00 pm	Cincinnati	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Canada	7:00 am, 10:45 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Chicago	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	7:30 pm	Corry	7:00 am, 9:45 am, 4:15 pm
1:15 pm,	8:15 am	Erie	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Franklin	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	Harrisb'g*	10:45 am, 8.15 pm
1:15 pm	....	Jamest'wn	9:45 a m.
8:15 am,	5:30 pm	Meadville	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	New York	10:45 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 am,	5:00 pm	Oil City	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
8:15 am,	1:15 pm	Phila*	10:45 am 8:15 pm
8:15 am,	5:00 pm	Pittsburgh	7:00 am, 6:35 pm
11:00 am,	3:30 pm	Pleasant'v.	8:00 am, 4:15 pm
11:30 pm,	6:00 pm	Parker's L	7:00 am, 12:15 pm
1:15 pm,	....	Rochester	7:00 am, 4:15 pm
5:00 pm	....	Shamburg	12:15 pm.
11:00 pm,	3:30 pm	Southwest	8.00 am, 4:15 pm
8:15 am,	3:30 pm	W'shingt'n	10:45 am, 8:15 pm

WAY-MAIL ROUTES.

ARRIVE.		CLOSE.
5:00 pm	O. C. & A R R South	12:15 pm
1:15 pm	O. C. & A R R North	4:15 pm
5:00 pm	U & T R R	9:45 am
5:00 pm	Oil City to Pittsburgh	7:00 am
5:00 pm	Oil City to Meadville	12:15 pm
5:00 pm	Oil City to Ashtabula	12:15 pm
1:15 pm	Corry to Erie	7:00 am
7:30 pm	Corry to Meadville	7:00 am
1:15 pm	Corry to Salamanca	9:45 am
8:15 am	Corry to Warren	4:15 pm
1:15 pm	Corry to Buffalo	10:45 am

From Diamond, Plum, Sunville and Wallaceville the mail arrives at 11.30 a m and closes at 1:00 p m Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Lambs, Stewart's Run, Perry and Scofield, closes, 8:00 a m.; arrives 3:30 p m.

*Saturday nights at 6:35 p m via Pittsburgh.

N. B.—The morning mail north and south for papers will close at 6:45 a m.

NOTE.—To find the course of mails to or from any place not mentioned above, or on the way routes named, look in the list for the place nearest to, or in the vicinity of the point in question.

OFFICE HOURS.

RAILROAD TIME.

Office will open at 8:15 a m., and close at 8:15 p m. Holders of lock-boxes can have access to them from 7:00 a m, to 8:30 p m. Sundays the office will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENTS.

Rates of Commission Charged for Money Orders.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10............5 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20............10 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30............15 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40............20 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $50............25 cents.

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $10............25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20............50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30............75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40............$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50............$1 25.

GERMAN INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

On orders not exceeding $5............15 cents.
Over $5 and not exceeding $10............25 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $20............50 cents.
Over $20 and not exceeding $30............75 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40............$1 00.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50............$1 25.

NOTE.—No applicant can obtain, in one day, more than three orders payable at the same office and to the same payee. No orders issued after six o'clock P. M.

REGISTERED LETTER FEES.

To any United States Postoffice, 15 cents.
To any Canada Postoffice, 5 cents.
To any Postoffice in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Norway, Poland and Sweden, 8 cents.

J. H. COGSWELL P. M.

DUNKIRK, WARREN & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 15—DEC. 31, 1872.

NORTH TRAINS. Exp.	Exp.	STATIONS.	SOUTH TRAINS Exp.	Exp.
P.M.	A.M.		A. M.	P.M.
7 10	2 10	Ar. Titusville. De	10 25	3 00
7 05	2 03	East Titusville	10 30	3 05
F.	F.	Pleasant Valley	F.	F.
6 10	1 08	Newton	11 16	3 50
5 50	12 30	Garland	11 47	4 20
5 38	12 16	Pittsfield	12 16	4 51
5 20	12 00	Youngsville	12 30	5 00
5 10	11 50	Irvineton	12 38	5 10
4 49	11 29	Warren	12 59	5 31
O.	F.	Berries	F.	O.
4 26	11 05	Russelburg	1 27	5 58
O.	10 59	Ackley's	1 34	F.
4 11	10 51	Fentonville	1 41	6 13
4 10	10 39	Frewsburg	1 53	6 25
3 49	10 24	A. & G. W. R. R.	2 10	6 43
3 45	10 21	Falconer	2 15	6 48
O.	F.	Ross Mill	F.	O
3 31	10 04	Vermont	2 35	7 08
3 17	9 50	Sinclairville	2 51	7 27
3 06	9 37	Moore's	3 06	7 40
2 53	9 27	Cassadaga	3 12	7 52
O.	F.	Skidmore's	F.	O.
O.	F.	Norton's	F.	O.
2 28	8 59	Laona	3 43	8 20
2 24	8 55	Fredonia	3 49	8 25
2 15	8 45	Dn. Dunkirk. Ar	4 04	8 40
P.M.	A. M.		P. M.	P.M.

(F) Flag Station—Stop for Passengers.
(O) Trains do not stop.

DARWIN THAYER, Gen'l Supt.
C. A. CLUIR Ass't Supt. 4ja-tf

N. Y. C. RAILROAD.

EASTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

Buffalo.	Albany.	New York.	Boston.
5:00 a.m.	2:00 p.m.	6:30 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
7:45 a.m.	5:30 p.m.	8:30 p. m.	..... p. m
*2:30 p.m.	1:45 a.m.	7:00 a. m.	..... p.m.
*3:00 p.m.	2:30 a.m.	7:15 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
6:25 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	11:30 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
11:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m.	3:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.

WESTWARD TRAINS—June 24, 1872.

New York.	Boston.	Albany.	Buffalo.
8:00 a. m.	5:00 a.m.	1:20 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
.... a. m.	8:30 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
10:00 a. m.	....a.m	2:20 p.m.	11:20 p.m.
11:00 a. m.	9:00 a.m.	4.50 p.m.	6:20 a.m.
*6:00 p. m.	3:00 p.m.	11:40 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
*8:00 p. m.	....p.m.	1:15 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
11:00 p. m.	9:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.

Palace Drawing-Room Cars and Sleeping Cars on all the principal trains.

*Runs Sundays. J. TILLINGHAST, General Supt., Albany, N. Y.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

THE

GREAT BROAD GAUGE ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

EAST AND THE WEST.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, JAN. 13, 1873.

TIME EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 12.
Leave Corry	1:50 a m	12:45 p m
Arrive Jamestown	3:00 a m	1:33 p m
" Salamanca	4:25 a m	2:25 p m
" Hornellsville	10:00 a m	5:45 p m
" Corning	12:08 p m	7:25 p m
" Elmira	12:38 p m	7:58 p m
" Binghamton	2:30 p m	10:05 p m
" New York	9:55 p m	7:00 a m
" Albany	8:30 p m	2:45 a m
Boston via Binghamton	5:50 a m	5:20 p m
Boston via New York	3:30 p m	4:50 p m

TIME WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Corry	1:20 a m	1:05 p m
Arrive Meadville	2:40 a m	2.30 p m
" Leavittsburg	5:03 a m	5:10 p m
" Akron	6:37 a m	7:08 p m
" Mansfield	9:33 a m	10:12 p m
" Galion	10:10 a m	10:50 p m
" Urbana	12:57 p m	1:35 a m
" Dayton	2:35 p m	3:40 a m
" Cincinnati	4:55 p m	6:00 a m
" Louisville	11:00 p m	12:50 p m
" St. Louis	6:15 a m	6:45 p m
" Kansas City	9:57 p m	8:10 a m
" Cleveland	7:06 a m	7:20 p m
" Toledo	10:50 a m	11:35 p m
" Chicago	8:20 p m	8:20 a m
" Milwaukee	5:30 a m	1:10 p m
" Omaha	10:35 p m	9:20 a m

FRANKLIN BRANCH.

EASTWARD TRAINS.

	—Second Class—		—First Class—	
		p m	p m	a m
Oil City—Dp	11:55 a m	8:20	2:30	8:50
Reno—Ar	12:15 p m	8:40	2:43	9:03
Franklin—Ar	12:40	9:05	2:57	9:17
Franklin—Dp	1:30	9:10	3:00	9:18
Sugar Creek—Dp	1.50	9:25	3:10	9:27
Utica—Dp	2:20	9:50	3:25	9:44
Evans Bridge—Dp	2:40	10:08	3:38	9:55
Cochranton—Dp	3:00	10:25	3:50	10:09
Shaw's—Dp	3:30	10.45	4:05	10:20
Junction—Dp	3:45	11:00	4:15	10:30
Water street—Dp	3:55	11:10	4:20	10:35
Meadville—Ar	4:00	11:15	4:25	10:40

WESTWARD TRAINS.

	—First Class—			
	a m	p m	p m	a m
Meadville—Dp	6:40	12:05	4:00	....
Water street—Dp	6:45	12:10	4:20	6:45
Junction—Dp	6:49	12:20	4:30	7:00
Shaw's—Dp	7:00	12:30	4:45	7:30
Cochranton—Dp	7:13	12:44	5:05	7:50
Evans Bridge—Dp	7:24	12:53	5:23	8:10
Utica—Dp	7:38	1:05	5:40	8:50
Sugar Creek—Dp	7:51	1:20	6:05	9:27
Franklin—Ar	8:02	1:28	6:20	9:45
Franklin—Dp	8:04	1:30	6:25	10:30
Reno—Dp	8:17	1:42	6:50	11:00
Oil City—Ar	8:30	1:55	7:10	11:20

Passengers bound East have no change to New York. Connections at Corning for Rochester, and at Binghamton for Albany, Springfield, Worcester, Boston and all points in New England.

Western-bound passengers by Train No. 1 have no change to Cincinnati, and by Train No. 3 have choice of sleeping coach, making connections with the Louisville Short Line Railroad or Mail Steamers for points in the South and Southwest; also with the Ohio & Mississippi or Indianapolis & St. Louis lines for points in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Far West.

For further information as to time, fare and connections, apply to the local agent, asking for tickets via the Atlantic & Great Western Broad Gauge Road.

I. D. BARTON, General Superintendent.
W. B. SHATTUC, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Meadville, Pa.

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White Pine, Hemlock, Oak, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and other

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FLOORING, CEILING, SIDING,

MOULDING, Etc.

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Dealers in the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s celebrated

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Best quality Bituminous and Morris Run

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Yard, Corner Brown and Spring streets.

All orders for coal left at the Great New York Store will receive prompt attention.

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(Successor to A. J. Fox),

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

All kinds of Lumber, Lime

Cement, Coal, Plaster,

Marble Dust, Brick,

Fire Clay and

Fire Brick.

BILLS SAWED TO ORDER.

PLANING MILL ATTACHED TO YARD

ALL KINDS OF COALS.

Agent in the Oil Region for Fall Brook, Morris Run and Bloss Coal Mining Co.

BLOSSBURGH COAL.

EDGAR HALE.

ROBERTS & CO.,

RED PLANING MILL.

Lumber and Coal!

Sash, Scroll Sawing, Doors, Wood Turning, Brackets,

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES

MADE TO ORDER.

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CHARLES HYDE,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Lumber, Lath, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Pickets, Mouldings, Dressed Siding, &c. Orders left at Second National Bank will be promptly filled. 1octtf

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—AND—

PLANING MILL,

MANUFACTURES

DOORS, SASH,

BLINDS,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES,

FLOORING and SIDING,

Mouldings of Every Style.

Circular Mouldings any diameter from seven feet and under.

BRACKETS FOR COUNTERS,

CORNICES, &c.

TURNING DONE TO ORDER

Black Walnut Lumber on hand.

OIL TANKS!

I still continue the manufacture of

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THE HERALD JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietors of the "HERALD" take pleasure in informing the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

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ON SHORT NOTICE & AT LOW RATES

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They have Six Presses, three of which are run by steam power, and can print anything—a mammoth poster or a visiting card—in the highest style of the art, in plain black or in any other color or bronze, to suit the taste of the customer.

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Their stock of Wood Cuts embraces a wide range of subjects, suitable for illustrating the various trades and occupations represented in the Oil Regions.

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They keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of all grades and descriptions, and cards and card board of all colors and classes suitable for the demands of their customers

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Below will be found a partial enumeration of some of the kinds of Job Printing that are in greatest demand:

BILL HEADS--On one-sixth sheet, six lines; quarter-sheet, fourteen lines; half-sheet, thirty-eight lines. The last two sizes are also ruled on the backs when required, and printed in plain and fancy colors, or tints, and on white or colored papers.

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BLANKS--Under this head are included Deeds, Mortgages, Articles of Agreement, Tenant Leases, Oil Leases, Assignments of Interests in Oil Wells, and Justice's Blanks of all kinds.

BONDS--Plain and Coupon Bonds, for city and school purposes, printed on first class linen bond paper.

BUSINESS CARDS--All the regular sizes and classes, in stock such as Bristol Board, Printers' Blanks, China Board, &c.

CARDS--Full sheet, 22 by 28 inches; half-sheet, 14 by 22 inches; quarter sheet, 11 by 14 inches; or cut to any size needed, plain white, or of any color, to suit the taste of party ordering.

CIRCULARS--Printed on half or Full Sheet Commercial Note, or Letter Paper.

COUNTER SLIPS--For Memorandum of Sales or Cash Tickets, printed on common paper, very cheap.

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LEASES--For Lands and Tenements, or for the Land or Working Interest in Oil Territory, with such special clauses and agreements as parties may desire

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RECEIPT BOOKS--With one, two, three, four or five on a page.

TAGS--Of all the usual sizes, on strong card, very tough.

WEDDING CARDS--Either in Letter Press or Copper Plate Printing, in the most *recherche* styles.

All orders for printing will receive prompt attention and if from out of town, the work will be sent by express. Address,

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MERRIAM & WEBB,

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LAFAYETTE STEAM MILLS

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IRON WORKS.

OATS, 45 Cents per Bushel.

FLOUR, BUCKWHEAT AND FEED CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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GOOD HORSES, CARRIAGES AND EQUIPMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

I would respectfully invite public attention to my Livery Establishment, with the assurance that I can meet every demand for first-class turnouts. I have

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Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE

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In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above pointed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined *in harmony* more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful purifying and invigorating medicine.

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